

**14**

**STANDING COMMITTEE  
ON EXTERNAL AFFAIRS  
(2006-2007)**

**FOURTEENTH LOK SABHA**

**MINISTRY OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS  
ISSUES RELATING TO OVERSEAS INDIANS**

**FOURTEENTH REPORT**



**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT  
NEW DELHI**

***February, 2007/Phalguna, 1928 (Saka)***

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*Presented to Lok Sabha on 19.03.2007*  
*Laid in Rajya Sabha on 20.03.2007*



**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT**  
**NEW DELHI**

***February, 2007/Phalguna, 1928 (Saka)***

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**STANDING COMMITTEE ON EXTERNAL AFFAIRS**  
**(2006-2007)**

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Dr. Laxminarayan Pandey

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Shri Ashok Balwani	-	Under Secretary
Shri Lalkithang	-	Committee Officer

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\* Nominated w.e.f. 3<sup>rd</sup> December, 2006

@ Nominated w.e.f. 16<sup>th</sup> January, 2007

## INTRODUCTION

I, the Chairman, Standing Committee on External Affairs (2006-2007) having been authorised by the Committee to present on their behalf, present this 14<sup>th</sup> Report (14<sup>th</sup> Lok Sabha) on “Issues Relating to Overseas Indians”.

2. The Committee selected the subject “Issues Relating to Overseas Indians” for detailed examination and report during the year 2005. The Committee took evidence of the representatives of the Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs on 12<sup>th</sup> July 2005. The evidence, however, remained inconclusive as the Ministry itself was at a very nascent stage and many of their proposed agendas/schemes pertaining to the subject under examination had not really taken off. The Committee again selected the same subject for detailed examination and report during the year 2006. The Committee took further evidence of the representatives of the Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs on 9<sup>th</sup> October 2006.

3. The Committee considered and adopted this Report at their sitting held on 09.01.2007. The Minutes of the sittings of the Committee are appended to the Report.

4. The Committee wish to express their thanks to the Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs for placing before them the material and information they wanted in connection with the examination of the subject. They also wish to thank in particular the representatives of the Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs who gave evidence and placed their considered views before the Committee.

**NEW DELHI**  
***19<sup>th</sup> February, 2007***  
***30<sup>th</sup> Magha, 1928(Saka)***

**DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEY,**  
***Chairman,***  
***Standing Committee on External Affairs***

# REPORT

## CHAPTER - I

### INTRODUCTION

1.1 The Indian diaspora constitutes a significant economic, social and cultural force in the world. Overseas Indians estimated at over twenty million are spread across 110 countries. Their industry, enterprise, economic strength, education and professional skills are widely recognised. The invisible thread that holds this vast and diverse overseas Indian community together and bonds them with India is Indianness. The creation of the Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs (MOIA) acknowledges the fact that the welfare of overseas Indians needs mainstream attention. The Ministry intend to promote, nurture and sustain a mutually beneficial and symbiotic relationship between India and its diaspora<sup>1</sup>.

1.2 According to the Annual Report (2005-2006), the focus of the Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs (MOIA) is to establish an institutional framework to benefit from networks with and among Overseas Indians based on three value propositions:

- Through multi-skilled market driven entities spawned by Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs (MOIA) and with knowledge partners from the private sector.
- States will be stakeholder partners as Overseas Indians (OI) supported initiatives have to be anchored in the States.
- MOIA will stay small, facilitate activity on the ground and drive policy changes.

1.3 Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs is organized into four functional service divisions: Diaspora Services, Financial Services, Employment Services,

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1. Annual Report (2005-2006), MOIA

and Social Services.

1.4 The Protector General of Emigrants administers the Emigration Act, 1983. He oversees the eight field offices of the protectors of emigrants located at Chandigarh, Chennai, Cochin, Delhi, Hyderabad, Kolkata, Mumbai and Thiruvananthapuram.



## CHAPTER - II MIGRATION MANAGEMENT

### **Emigrant Workers**

2.1 Although precise data is not available, according to the Annual Report of the Ministry (2005-2006), Overseas Indian workers are estimated by the government to be at 4 - 5 million with annual gross flow of one million workers excluding returnees. These workers are mostly semi-and-unskilled and are appreciated for their sincerity, hard work and non-interference abroad. The Overseas Indian workers remittances into India are estimated at \$12-15 billion annually. While the UAE, Saudi Arabia and Kuwait are the top destination countries for Overseas Indian workers, Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh are some of the top sourcing States. The vast manpower that India has, makes this a key opportunity area. However, competition is eating into low wage jobs and localization is reducing the number of un-skilled jobs.

2.2 Indian workers are appreciated for their skills, hard work, law-abiding nature and apolitical orientation. Indian technicians, nurses, teachers and other professionals handle almost the entire services sector in the Gulf. Around 70% are engaged in semi-skilled and un-skilled work; while 20-30 % comprise professionals and other white collared workers. A small portion is employed as domestic help. Nearly half of the total NRI remittance of Rs. 55000 crores comes from Kerala NRIs.

2.3 The employment of Indian workers abroad helps to earn foreign exchange and thereby adds to the foreign exchange reserves of the country. The Private transfer of foreign exchange from the year 2000-2001 onwards is given in **Annexure-I**. There has been a steady increase in the remittances from Rs. 58756 crores in 2000-2001 to Rs. 52563 crores in 2005-2006 (upto 30<sup>th</sup> September, 2005). It is assessed that a major proportion of this is contributed by

the increasing number of unskilled and semi-skilled Indian workers employed in the Gulf countries, Malaysia and Singapore.

2.4 When asked about the position of Indian labourers in the international job market, the Ministry responded that India is one of the largest labour sending countries in the world. Although data on the number of Indian expatriates working abroad is not maintained, the number of overseas Indian workers may be about 5-6 million. The Ministry went on to state that most of the labourers are unskilled and semi-skilled category. There has been a consistent and steady increase in the number of persons emigrating for employment abroad from the year 2001 onwards. The number of emigration clearances granted by the eight offices of the Protector of Emigrants has increased from 2.79 lakhs in 2001 to 5.49 lakhs in 2005. Apart from those categories of workers who were given emigration clearance, there are many others like professionals, who do not fall within the ambit of Emigration Act, 1983.

2.5 In reply to a question on reposition of India as a higher-end labour provider rather than at the lower-end, the Ministry stated that:

“The government proposes to undertake skill upgradation programmes for potential unskilled/semi-skilled emigrant workers. Initially the major sourcing States from where large number of workers emigrate each year will be the focus states. During 2006-07, a sum of Rs. One crore has been earmarked for this purpose. So far, proposals have been received from Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and Kerala for starting emigrant workers training programmes. Action is being taken by the Ministry to provide funding support for these programmes. The scheme is expected to commence during the current year.”

2.6 The Secretary, MOIA, while tendering evidence before the Committee submitted that:

“...We get complaints that when they land up, their passports are kept by their employers and they are at their mercy. We have tried to enter into a bilateral agreement with those countries so that the interests of such workers are protected. Already, we have had a detailed discussion with the Government of Kuwait and that Government has already initialed that agreement and shortly, we are going to sign it too. Similarly, the Government of Qatar also has negotiated such a type of agreement. We are just waiting for their response. Most probably, that also will be finalized very soon. Likewise, we are negotiating with Oman, Malaysia and most of the other countries also. Our target by the financial year-end is that we would have entered bilateral agreements with most of the countries to protect the interests of the workers. This will be a major achievement that ensures the workers interest so that he is not exploited by the agent here and by the employer there. If there is a complaint in regard to that we will take it up with that particular Government to ensure that interest of the worker is protected.”

2.7 The Committee raised question regarding the need for skill development of our workers going abroad and the need for maintaining a clearinghouse to ascertain the categories of workers that are required abroad and the categories of people available. Responding to the queries of the Committee, the Secretary, MOIA, stated during evidence as under:

“...Regarding skill development programmes, I have already mentioned that we have started this year itself. That is presently for the category, which is going predominantly to the Gulf countries. For highly skilled and all that, we have a planning type of body. We have circulated a note. When it comes, that body will make proper assessment of the job opportunity available and then – I have already

mentioned – they will give forecast to the concerned States so that they can accordingly work out their training schedules in various training institutes, vocational training institutes etc. then, they will accordingly advise the prospective emigrants, who are going to various countries. It is a long drawn process. We have already started the process. It may take some years to develop into a full-fledged scheme.”

2.8 On the issue of pre-departure training programme for emigrant workers, the Secretary, MOIA, also submitted that:

“...There had been no training programme for the workers who are going abroad. They were not given any pre-departure training before they leave and we had discussed it with the concerned institutions and the State Governments. We have finalized a programme and last month, a meeting was convened by me with the concerned State Secretaries. We have already written to the concerned State Governments and this year, we have announced this training programme. The target for launching this programme would be 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2007 and we intend to train about 50,000 workers. Though the number is small, gradually it will go up as we keep on selecting institutions for this programme. We want to expand this programme so that we can become as competitive as other countries are. The purpose is to make the workers aware of their rights under the contract so that they become well versed with their rights when they land up there...”

2.9 The Secretary, MOIA, went on to state that this training programme will be started in the next couple of months and a large number of workers from the concerned States which are sending them to various countries will be benefited. The Ministry also have earmarked Rs.

7 crore to Rs. 8 crore for this programme and it will release the amount to the States on first-cum-first-served basis. The Ministry is expecting proposals from the State Governments very soon.

2.10 According to the Ministry, the number of emigrant workers being large, a fair number of them face difficulties. Complaints are received from various quarters, regarding non-payment/delayed payment of wages, unilateral changes in the contract of workers, changing the jobs arbitrarily etc. In extreme cases, the workers are not given any employment at all and are left in the lurch in the foreign country. Such workers, besides suffering untold personal misery, also stretch the resources of our Missions. In such instances, the Protector General of Emigrants (PGE) gets the concerned Recruiting Agents (RA) to repatriate the worker at his expense. If he fails to do this, his Bank Guarantee is forfeited and the amount utilized to pay for the repatriation expenses. Complaints against foreign employers are taken up with the Indian Missions and if need be the employer is blacklisted.

2.11 The Ministry in their written submission to the Committee also mentioned that an Overseas Indian Workers Awards Scheme, 2006 is being proposed by the government with the objective of recognizing the outstanding contribution made by Overseas Indian workers (Non-Resident Indians-NRI) employed by an overseas 'employer in any country or place outside India for distinguished record of performance, devotion to duty of a high order, contribution towards fostering better understanding of his fellow Indian workers, trustworthiness, honesty, exceptional courage and who have made supreme sacrifice of laying down their lives in their conscientious discharge of their duties and for improving the image of the country through his/her performance.

2.12 The award will consist of a citation and 1 lakh Rs. Cash awards. There will be 10 such awards every year and will be called as “Pravasi Bharatiya Shramik Puruskar”. The first series of such Awards are likely to be conferred by the Rashtrapatiji on 9 January 2007 during valedictory session of Pravasi Bharatiya Divas 2007: The details of the scheme are being finalized.

**2.13 The Committee observe that the Overseas Indian workers are estimated at about 4-5 million and their remittances into India are estimated at \$12-15 billion annually. The Committee also observe that most of them belong to unskilled and semi-skilled category and there has been a steady increase, to the tune of 1 million a year, in the number of persons emigrating for employment abroad. Taking note of the fact that the Ministry propose to undertake skill upgradation and pre-departure training programmes for potential emigrant workers, the Committee recommend that the training programmes undertaken must keep in view the changing nature of manpower requirement of countries around the world through the Indian Missions. The information regarding the training so imparted and the database of manpower availability should also be available with our Missions abroad. The Committee further recommend that the proposals received from Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and Kerala for starting emigrant workers training programmes should be followed up with the concerned states and the training programmes for emigrant workers started expeditiously.**

**2.14 The Committee are concerned to note that Overseas Indian workers are facing numerous problems regarding non-payment/delayed payment of wages, unilateral changes in the contract of workers, changing the jobs arbitrarily etc. In certain**

**cases, the workers are not given any employment and are left in the lurch in the foreign country. The Committee, therefore, recommend that the Ministry should focus on the need to safeguard the interests of Indian workers abroad, by entering into bilateral agreement with countries where there are substantial number of Indian workers. The Committee appreciate that a beginning has since been made by the Ministry for entering into bilateral agreements with Kuwait, Qatar, Oman and Malaysia. The Committee desire that the discussion/negotiation for bilateral agreement with these countries be expedited to ensure that the workers' interests are protected and that they are no longer exploited by the unscrupulous agents in India and by their employers abroad.**

**2.15 The Committee welcome the proposal of the Government to have an award called "Pravasi Bharatiya Shramik Puruskar" that will consist a citation and 1 lakh rupees in cash with the objective of recognizing the outstanding contribution made by Overseas Indian workers. The Committee note that there will be 10 such awards every year and the first series of such Awards conferred on January 9, 2007 during the valedictory session of Pravasi Bharatiya Divas 2007. The Committee are happy that Government is instituting this award in recognition of the huge contribution these workers make through their remittances to the national economy.**

### **Emigration Act, 1983**

**2.16 The provisions of the Emigration Act, 1983 govern emigration from India. The Emigration Act, 1983 provides for a regulatory framework in respect of emigration of Indian workers for overseas employment on contractual basis and seeks to safeguard their interests and ensure their welfare. The Act makes it mandatory for registration of all Recruiting Agents with the Protector General of**

Emigrants, Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs before they can conduct the business of recruitment for overseas employment.

2.17 During evidence, the representative of the MOIA stated:

“...The Emigration Act, 1983 was not amended for some time. The Ministry has proposed an amendment to this Act, which is quite comprehensive and it would try to ensure and protect the workers’ interest. There are a number of welfare measures for the workers. We have received the comments from all the departments now and we are finalizing the Cabinet note. We intend to introduce this amendment during the coming winter session. I am sure that if this Act goes through, it will be a great achievement. Our target is 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2007...”

### **Protectors of Emigrants (POEs)**

2.18 In a bid to safeguard the interests of Indian nationals working abroad and also to protect them in case of any adverse or unfortunate event occurring in their country of work, the Emigration Act, 1983 requires all workers seeking contractual employment abroad to seek emigration clearance from any of the eight Offices of the Protectors Of Emigrants (POEs). The Act also mandates that no agency/establishment can undertake recruitment of Indians for employment abroad without obtaining registration from the Protector General of Emigrants, Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs, Government of India.

2.19 The Protector General of Emigrants (PGE) is headquartered in New Delhi. It has eight offices of Protector of Emigrants functioning under the overall control of PGE. According to MOIA, the process of grant of emigration clearance has been decentralized for the convenience of the applicants. Eight offices of the Protectors of Emigrants have been established at – Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata, Chennai, Hyderabad, Chandigarh, Cochin and Thiruvananthapuram. Any applicant seeking employment abroad and possessing a passport with ‘Emigration Check Required’, endorsement can obtain emigration clearance from



any of these eight offices subject to submission of other documents prescribed for unskilled and semi-skilled workers. Persons holding 10+2 qualification and highly skilled/technically qualified are not required to obtain emigration clearance if they possess passports with “Emigration Check Not Required (ECNR)” endorsement.

2.20 The number of workers who were given emigration clearance for contractual employment abroad during the last five years and data on distribution of labour outflows is detailed in **Annexure II, III and IV**. A vast majority of migrants to the Middle East, including Gulf countries, are semi-skilled and unskilled workers and most of them are temporary migrants who return to India after expiry of their contractual employment. It is observed from **Annexure II** that there has been a consistent and steady increase in the number of persons emigrating for employment abroad from the year 2001 onwards. The number of emigration clearances granted by the eight offices of the Protector of Emigrants has increased from 2.79 lakhs in 2001 to 5.49 lakhs in 2005. **Annexure III** indicates that the U.A.E. has become the main destination for Indian workers closely followed by Saudi Arabia. Outside the Gulf region, the intake of Indian manpower by Malaysia has shown a significant and consistent increase. Employment for Indian workers in these countries holds a great potential.

2.21 Asked about the functioning of the Protector of Emigrants (POEs), the representative deposed before Committee;

“...Presently, there are eight emigration offices set up in the country. They are being manned by Under Secretary and Section Officer level officers. We have made an assessment of the status of the officers and the type of activities they are handling in that set up. There has been rampant corruption in that set-up and the hon. Minister was also very keen that something should be done in this regard. Last month, the Government had agreed to upgrade all the officers in the metropolitan cities except Kolkata, to Deputy Secretary level officers. The postings are expected to take place

within this month and they have been finalized already. In this process, we want to make the functioning of Field Officers transparent for the workers as well as the public so that there is complete transparency in the process of applications for emigrants. We are planning to computerise even these offices. Already, I have had a detailed discussion with the DGNIC (Director General of National Informatics Centre). The matter has been pending for quite sometime now. We have worked out a strategy for this and we want to finalise computerization before December. Computerisation of these programmes will not only ensure transparency but also the work will be done much faster as there are delays happening.”

2.22 The representative further stated that:

“...The Ministry is looking into the simplification process of Emigrants because presently, there are a number of complaints regarding emigration process. There is a Committee of Secretaries set up on this aspect. I am the Convenor of that Committee. We have finalized a number of recommendations and within the next month or so we are going to announce them. Presently only persons who have qualified 12<sup>th</sup> standard are exempted from emigration check-up and now even the matriculates will also be exempted from ECR. This will be a considerable relief to the workers, as they need not visit our offices. We are going to announce it shortly .....

**2.23 The Committee note that there are 8 offices of the POEs from where applicants seeking employment abroad and possessing a passport with Emigrant Clearance Required (ECR) endorsement can obtain emigration clearance. The Committee observed during their visit to some of the field offices of POE that these offices are headed by junior level officers. The Committee, therefore, recommend that the field offices need to be revamped by upgrading the posts in the metropolitan cities to Deputy Secretary level. The Committee regret to note that there has been rampant**

corruption in some of the offices of POEs. The Committee find it even more regretful to note that inspite of the admitted corruption in the POE offices, the Government has done seemingly little to identify officials with doubtful integrity and proceed against them. The Committee, therefore, recommend that suitable measures be undertaken immediately to bring about transparency in the functioning of POEs and exemplary action be taken against officials indulging in corrupt practices.

2.24 During their study visit to some of the offices of POEs during November 2006, the Committee observed that the office accommodation was too small, remotely located, unkempt and without proper infrastructure in place. The Committee, therefore, desire that the POE submit a detailed report within three months on all the regional offices of POE indicating office-wise staff strength, the number of applications received, space requirement and actually available, suitability of the office location in terms of accessibility and the infrastructure needed to make the offices efficient and user friendly. For the convenience of applicants, the Committee recommend that the POE offices may also open 'May I help you' counters, so that applicants are not exploited by soliciting spurious agents.

### **Recruiting Agents (RAs)**

2.25 To streamline recruitment policies and to safeguard the interests of the emigrants, the Emigration Act, 1983 stipulate that only Recruiting Agents registered with the Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs can conduct the business of recruitment for overseas employment. For this, they have to obtain a Registration Certificate from the Protector General of Emigrants. In this regard, the Government also recognizes State Manpower Export Corporations in Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Himachal Pradesh, Haryana and Delhi as Recruiting Agents.

2.26 During evidence the Committee pointed out that one of the main reasons or factors that contribute to illegal emigration is the activities of spurious recruiting agencies within our country. The Committee desired to know whether any concrete action has been taken to prevent illegal emigration. To this, the representative responded as under:

“...We are aware of this problem. In fact, this is a very serious problem and the Ministry has been very concerned about that. According to the information available with me, we have so far received about 61 complaints against such agencies. Normally, we refer it to the concerned Director General of Police of the State, and in about 14 cases they have registered cases also.

2.27 On being queried further, the witness submitted that:

“...We are proposing to amend the Act. There are certain clauses inserted in the amendment that we have proposed, so that stern action could be taken against such agencies. We are planning to take care of such agencies with the introduction of this legislation, so that strong action could be taken against such persons who are exploiting these workers.”

2.28 The Ministry in their written submission to the Committee stated that, presently 270 foreign companies are in the ‘Prior Approval Category’ (PAC) list. The list showing their total number and country wise breakup is at **Annexure-V**. The recruiting agents against whom complaints are received persistently are placed in the Internal Watch List of the Ministry. When a Recruiting Agent is placed in the internal ‘Watch List’, it is mandatory for him to submit employment documents duly attested by the concerned Indian mission before seeking emigration clearance for overseas recruitment. There are presently 12 (Twelve) Recruiting Agents placed in the internal Watch List of the Ministry. Their total number and city wise break up is at **Annexure VI**. Country-wise break up of blacklisted foreign companies and city wise break up of recruiting agents placed

in the internal 'Watch List' are available on the Ministry's website [www.moia.gov.in](http://www.moia.gov.in) for general information.

**2.29 Taking note of the large scale exploitation and harassment of prospective emigrants by spurious Recruiting Agents (RAs), the Committee recommend that the Emigration Act 1983 be amended expeditiously by inserting provisions so that deterrent punishment is inflicted on spurious RAs and the RAs duping the emigrant workers. In order to curb the incidents of illegal emigration for which spurious RAs are responsible, the Committee further recommend that respective POE offices should hold regular meetings with the Police Department of the concerned States to follow up on the cases registered and to chalk out ways and means for dealing with spurious recruiting agencies. The Committee would also like the government to widely publicise the blacklisted agents (both foreign and Indian) to preclude duping of unsuspecting workers seeking emigration.**

### **Issue of Smart Cards to migrant workers**

2.30 In order to curb the malpractices perpetrated by the Recruiting Agents against emigrant workers the Ministry proposes to introduce smart cards. In response to a question, the Ministry stated that they have a proposal under consideration for transforming emigration management through an e-Governance project with consultancy support from the National Institute of Smart Government, a not for profit company promoted by the Department of Information Technology, the NASSCOM and the Government of Andhra Pradesh. The terms of reference include the study for assessing feasibility/viability of smart cards with reference to technology, cost benefit analysis and integration with e-governance in emigration.

2.31 Elaborating further on the issue of smart card, the representative deposed;

“.... There was a proposal initially from one company regarding smart card. Subsequently, this has been examined and as I mentioned in my opening remarks, presently there is no computerization in our offices and most of the work is being done manually. So, first we thought that computerization is our desirability. In this regard I have started a discussion with DG, NIC. They have made a presentation and prepared necessary software. We are planning to start this by December. Our target is that most of the field offices and Ministry’s computerization work should be completed by the financial year-end. Once this is done, we will take up the smart card system. It is a very high tech issue. Earlier, only one company had come and we took it up with the Department of Space. We have written to them and are awaiting a response from them. They have said that instead of taking it up with one company, we should explore the possibilities of public sector undertakings or there should be a joint venture. So, only on the receipt of the proposal, the Ministry will be taking a view whether to go ahead with that or not. We awaiting their feasibility study report and their advice.”

2.32 On the question of the Committee over the unusually long time being taken in introducing the smart card, the witness elaborated during evidence;

“....Smart Card is quite a hi-tech area and it comes with the latest technology. Even my field office does not have the infrastructure for computerizing, which we should have done long time back. We are doing it now. I have discussed it with DG, NIC. We are waiting for the feasibility report and also the expert advice from the Department of Space. Earlier they recommended that one unit is located at Chandigarh. Now, the parent Ministry advised us that the Department may not be in a position to do it and they want to make it a consortium of public sector companies and then do it. We are awaiting that report. The moment that report from the Department of Space comes to us, we will take necessary action. In fact, I spoke to the Secretary, Department of Space. He said that he would expedite that report.”

2.33 When asked about the current status on the proposal to introduce smart cards, the Ministry submitted a status Report to the Committee as under:

“1. In March 2005 M/s Semi-conductor Complex Limited (SCL), Mohali, Punjab which is a Government of India Enterprise under the Department of Space submitted a suo-motu proposal to the Protector General of Emigrants for issue of Smart Cards to emigrant workers. The proposal was on a build, own and operate (BOO) basis. The cost of the package quoted by M/s SCL was Rs. 1200 per emigrant.

2. Following discussions with the Protector General of Emigrants and a presentation made to the Ministry the M/s SCL submitted a revised proposal in early May 2005. In this proposal too, M/s SCL proposed to levy a fee of Rs. 1200 per emigrant.

3. The IFD while examining the proposal had inter-alia observed that the proposal is based on a single suo-motu offer submitted by M/s SCL. There would be other PSUs handling similar projects, which may be ascertained from the Ministry of IT and sealed tenders invited and that the work may be awarded to the L1 bidder.

4. The project proposal was referred to the Department of Information Technology for their views. The Department of Information Technology informed in July 2005 that while M/s SCL has extensive experience in chip design and manufacture, their experience in designing end to end IT solutions, at present may be limited.

5. In a meeting held on September 25, 2005, a presentation was made by M/s SCL on their proposal. At this meeting the Director designate of SCL raised some doubts about the security aspects of using contact – less cards. It was desired in the meeting that a concept paper should be prepared based on which a decision on this project could be taken.

6. On the suggestion of the Secretary, MOIA in December 2005 and with the approval of the Competent Authority in January 2006, it was decided that since MOIA has no in-house expertise, the preparation of the concept paper would have to be entrusted to an outside agency.

7. In February 2006, the then Secretary suggested that the proposal for computerization of the offices of the POEs be delinked from the proposal of issue of Smart Cards.

8. Meanwhile, a decision was taken with the approval of the Competent Authority to seek the advice of the Ministry of Information Technology for introduction of e-Governance in emigration. It was decided to assign the e-Governance project to M/s NISG which is a 'not for profit' company promoted by the Ministry of Information Technology, Government of Andhra Pradesh and NASSCOM.

9. M/s NISG has submitted its e-Governance proposal which entails:

- a) Business process re-engineering of the emigration process,
- b) Designing and executing an IT based solution on a turnkey basis and
- c) Report on introduction of Smart Cards in emigration.

The process of obtaining IFD concurrence as well as vetting of the proposal by Ministry of Information Technology is underway.

10. Meanwhile, in April 2006 we have referred once again the proposal of M/s SCL to the Department of Space for their comments. In May 2006, the Department of Space informed us that it is exploring the possibility of carrying out the project by a consortium of PSUs.



11. Meanwhile, the NIC has been asked to undertake computerization of the offices of the POEs. The project proposal and commercial proposal from NIC is expected shortly.

**2.34 The Committee observe that the proposal to introduce smart card was initiated way back in March, 2005, but despite considerable lapse of time no significant headway has been made. The explanation submitted by the Ministry for the delay in introduction of smart card in the field offices and at the Headquarters of POE is found untenable by the Committee as India is acclaimed to be one of the high-tech capital of the world. The Committee, therefore, see no reason as to why the introduction of smart card should be delayed so inordinately. The Committee, therefore, recommend that the government should expedite full computerization of all the offices of POE, and impart necessary training to the staff so that the introduction of smart card is facilitated without any operational difficulty.**

#### **Diaspora Database**

2.35 During evidence, the Committee observed that there are a large number of Non-Resident Indians (Pravasi Bharatiyas) who are living in different parts of the world and desired to know whether the Ministry is thinking of compiling a list, country-by-country, of these Pravasi Bharatiyas.

2.36 The Secretary, MOIA, during evidence stated that:

“...Regarding the databank on Pravasi Bharatiyas, we have a project and we are working on its details. Some information is available which is not quite correct. In fact, we are working with a leading institute to prepare a databank of all the Pravasi Bharatiyas. I think within this year we will be able to finalise it and make it available. We would not keep it a secret. It will be available freely.”

**2.37 The Committee note that government is not maintaining database of diaspora / NRIs living in different parts of the world. The Committee hardly need to emphasise the need for maintaining such a database country/region-wise, while acknowledging the need to promote, nurture and sustain a mutually beneficial symbiotic relationship between India and its diaspora. The database so created should maintain information including the kind of workers required and the jobs available and the emerging trends of employment and made available on the website of the Ministry. This, in the considered view of the Committee, would save the migrant workers from the clutches of unscrupulous emigration agents.**

#### **Pravasi Bharatiya Bima Yojana, 2006**

2.38 In an effort to further safeguard the interests of the emigrant workers, the Government of India has introduced the “Pravasi Bharatiya Bima Yojana, 2003”, an insurance scheme compulsory for emigrant workers seeking Emigration Clearance from POEs for going abroad for employment. On the occasion of the Pravasi Bharatiya Divas on 09.01.2003, the then Hon’ble Prime Minister announced the compulsory Insurance Scheme for the emigrants going abroad for employment. In pursuance of this announcement, a compulsory Insurance Scheme known as Pravasi Bharatiya Bima Yojana (PBBY) 2003 was notified on 13.11.2003 which came into force from 25.12.2003.

2.39 The PBBY, 2003 has now been upgraded as the Pravasi Bhartiya Bima Yojana, 2006 to provide broader coverage to the emigrant workers. The PBBY, 2006 has been notified on 25.01.2006 and it has come into effect from 01.02.2006. The emigrant workers will now get a minimum insurance cover of Rs. 5 lakhs (instead of Rs. 2 lakhs) and the policy will be for the entire period of employment contract. An additional cover of Rs. 25,000/- for the legal expenses incurred by the emigrants in connection with their employment has also been included. The salient features of the PBBY, 2006 are listed below:

- The Pravasi Bhartiya Bima Yojana, 2006 provides for an insurance cover of a minimum sum of Rs. 5.00 lakhs payable to the nominee/legal heir in the

event of death or permanent disability of any Indian emigrant who goes abroad for employment purpose after obtaining emigration clearance from the concerned Protector of Emigrants (POE).

- In the case of death, besides the cost of transporting the dead body, the cost incurred on the one-way airfare of one Attendant shall also be reimbursed by the Insurance Company.
- If a worker is not received by the employer on his arrival to the destination abroad or there is any substantive change in Employment Contract to his disadvantage or if the employment is pre-maturely terminated within the period of employment for no fault of the emigrant, the Insurance Company shall reimburse one way economy class airfare provided the grounds of repatriation are certified by the concerned Indian Mission/Post.
- In cases where the repatriation is arranged by the Indian Mission/Post, the Insurance Company shall re-imburse the actual expenses to the concerned Indian Mission/Post.
- The Insured person shall be reimbursed actual one way economy class airfare by the Insurance Company if he falls sick or is declared medically unfit to commence or continue working and the service contract is terminated by the Foreign Employer within twelve months of taking the insurance.
- The Insurance Policy shall be valid for a minimum period of two years or the actual period of contract, whichever is longer.
- The Insurance Policy shall also provide medical cover of a minimum of Rs. 50,000/- as cash-less hospitalization and/or reimbursement of actual medical expenses of the insured emigrant workers on grounds of accidental injuries and/or sickness/ailments/diseases occurring during the period of insurance whether in India or in the country of his employment.

- An insured person shall be covered for a minimum sum of Rs. 25,000/- in connection with the legal expenses incurred by him in any litigation relating to his/her employment.
- The Insurance Policy shall also provide maternity benefits, subject to a minimum cover of Rs. 20,000/- in case of women emigrants. In case of medical treatment in the country of employment, the maternity benefits would be provided if the requisite documents were certified by the concerned Indian Mission/Post.
- The family of emigrant worker in India consisting of spouse and two dependent children up to twenty one years of age shall be entitled to hospitalization cover in the event of death or permanent disability of the insured person for a maximum amount of Rs. 25,000/- per annum.
- The Insurance Companies shall charge fair and reasonable premium. Service tax will be charged as applicable.

2.40 The Committee desired to know the fair and reasonable premium amount that the Ministry is looking at. The Committee also pointed out that, according to earlier information given to the Committee, the Ministry was working with various insurance companies to bring down the premium to a level, which the labour force can afford to pay. Responding to these queries of the Committee, the Secretary, MOIA, stated as under:

“... The present premium ranges from Rs. 500 to Rs. 600. Earlier, it was Rs. 350 to Rs. 400. In fact, I had called all the insurance companies and raised the issue, that on what basis this premium is fixed. I had asked them that we need to have a re-look on it. They said that they had started it only recently and requested us to give them one year and within one year they would come back and submit whether lower premium is possible. I am waiting for their response. Within this financial year, we are going to review as to whether the premium, which they are charging, is reasonable or there is a scope or a feasibility to further reduce it. With reference to the claims they are getting, what I am finding is that the claims are not many. They are

very few, where there may be scope for reducing the premium. But I have to consult them and take their advice. Only after that we will take the view. I think, at the end of this financial year, we would take a view on that.”

2.41 On being asked whether the Ministry is preparing to streamline the process of issue of policies for settlement of claims etc. The Ministry replied as under:

“Under the Pravasi Bhartiya Bima Yojana (PBBY), 2006, only those Indian Insurance Companies which are registered with the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (IRDA) are authorized to issue policies. The products framed by these companies are filed with the IRDA before these are accepted under the PBBY. These companies have a defined process and documentation for issue of policies, settlement of claims etc. under the laws applicable to them.”

2.42 The Ministry was asked to furnish the details pertaining to the number of persons who subscribed to PBBY, the number of claims preferred and the number of claims settled and the number of claims pending till date. The Ministry replied as under:

“According to the information received from the Insurance Companies, whose products have been approved under the Pravasi Bhartiya Bima Yojana, 2003 and Pravasi Bhartiya Bima Yojana, 2006, these details are as under: Number of insurance policies issued - 11.07 lakhs ; Number of claims preferred – 421; Number of claims settled – 159.

2.43 The Committee further asked the Ministry the major causes for delaying the settlement of insurance claims and the steps proposed to be taken by the Ministry to bring down the number of claims pending. The Ministry responded as under:

“The main cause for delay in the settlement of insurance claims has been non-submission of the requisite documents by the claimants. In some of the

cases, the claims were found inadmissible, as the ground on which they were preferred was not covered under the insurance policy. The Ministry has asked the Insurance Companies concerned to send a monthly report relating to claims statistics, i.e., numbers of claims preferred, claims settled, amount of settlement, reasons for non-settlement of pending claims, and dates of receiving and settling the claims with a view to monitor early settlement of the claims.”

**2.44 The Committee are happy to note that the Government has introduced the Pravasi Bharatiya Bima Yojana (PBBY), 2003 in an effort to safeguard the interests of the emigrant workers. The Committee also note that the PBBY, 2003 has now been upgraded as the PBBY, 2006 and emigrant workers will now get a minimum cover of Rs. 5 lakhs, instead of Rs. 2 lakhs. The Committee, however, note that as on date 11.07 lakhs policies have been issued, but the number of policies issued vis-à-vis the number of emigrant workers is still far less. The Committee feel that there are many more potential workers in need of insurance and, therefore, recommend that the Ministry must sensitise the workers on the benefits of getting insured. The Committee also desire that subscription premium should be reviewed so as to consider the scope to further reduce it.**

## CHAPTER - III

### INVESTMENT BY OVERSEAS INDIANS

#### **Overseas Indians Investment Promotion and Facilitation Unit**

3.1 The Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs (MOIA) has a proposal to set up an Investment Promotion Unit of MOIA with a partner to give sustained and focused attention to promoting investments by Overseas Indians in India. The objectives of the Unit will include inter-alia dissemination of information on the investment climate in India and its states, providing guidance on doing business in India including on rules, regulations and approval procedures, extending a one-stop facilitation support for prospective investors, promoting investment needs of state governments with Overseas Indian associations and establishing institutional arrangements for on going engagement with the Indian Diaspora on the one side and Indian industry & business on the other.

3.2 In reply to a question, the Ministry further stated that the matter has been discussed with four banks including UTI Bank, PNB, Syndicate Bank and SBI. The broad areas of discussion were on using the rapidly growing financial & Capital market in India to provide new and more attractive avenues for Overseas Indians to invest in financial instruments to increase Overseas Indians remittances. The UTI Bank has evinced interest in collaborating with the Ministry to explore the possibilities of developing new products to make remittances as well as investments by Overseas Indians attractive such as deposit accounts, mutual funds etc.

3.3 When the Ministry was asked to furnish the latest position regarding the proposed investment promotion unit, the MOIA, in their written submission, responded as under:

“Government of India has put in place a liberal and transparent policy for investment from Non-Resident Indians (NRIs), wherein most of the sectors are open to foreign direct investment under the automatic route.

The State Government has an important role to play to promote investment in India by Overseas Indians since any investment has to be located in a particular State. The Investment Promotion Unit will therefore have to be established in collaboration with major States. The Ministry has already requested the State Governments to establish a separate Department for Overseas Indians or a Cell to promote investment in the States also. Many State Governments have already established such department/cell.

The Ministry proposes to discuss the modalities of Investment Promotion Unit with stakeholder. Thereafter modalities of establishing will be finalized.”

3.4 The Committee also desired to know whether the Ministry has come up with any schemes/incentives to attract investments in India by Overseas Indians. The Ministry in their written submission responded as under:

“Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs has launched an Information Service Portal in association with UTI Bank which provides useful information for investment opportunities in India. Ministry is also bringing a Compendium on Policies, Incentives and Investment opportunities for Overseas Indians and a Hand Book for Overseas Indians which will also provide information on investment opportunities available with the States Governments.”

3.5 During evidence, the Committee referred to the so many avenues where the remittances received from Overseas Indians can be invested and the inhibition in the mind of Overseas Indians when they actually come here and do not have easy access to the rules and regulations or where they should be putting their hard-earned money. The Committee, therefore, wanted to know if there were any central guidelines for the Pravasi Bharatiyas to make investments in India or whether the issue was left to the respective States.



3.6 In response to the concerns raised by the Committee, the Secretary, MOIA, stated during evidence that:

“...We also have been discussing in the Ministry to provide the necessary assistance to our workers and others who are abroad. We had a discussion with various stakeholders, and recently we had discussions with CII, FICCI, etc. We want to make a one-stop shop where all the information, which they require, is readily available either on the Internet or on telephone. In the initial stages, we had a discussion with the CII and FICCI, and they have given us some proposals that we are analyzing. We had talks with them because they have got a lot of data, and as they are basically an industrial body, therefore, they interact, and the Ministry would be providing them the guidelines. We want to announce this promotional investment unit on this Pravasi Bharatiya Divas, and we are working on the contours of it.

We are thinking that this one-stop window-shop will be a type of service to those prospective investors, who want to invest here. This will provide the type of guidelines that are there for various investment opportunities available, namely, where they can invest, how they can invest, etc. The Ministry will work like a catalyst agent to see that once a decision is taken, then we will take up with the various State Governments to further help them, so that those decisions really get implemented.”

3.7 To an unstarred question (No. 1146) answered in Lok Sabha on 29<sup>th</sup> November, 2006, as to whether the Government has introduced any system of hassle free approval of the proposals for NRI investments the Ministry stated that, the Government has put in place a liberal and transparent policy for investment from Overseas Indians. The Ministry further submitted that most of the sectors are open to FDI under the automatic route.

3.8 The Ministry further submitted that under the Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) Policy, the facility available to Overseas Indians are as follows:

1. Non-Resident Indians (NRIs) can invest upto 100% under the automatic route in the Housing and Real Estate Development for the following activities.

- Development of serviced plots and construction of built up residential premises;
- Investment in real estate covering construction of residential and commercial premises including business centers and offices;
- Development of townships;
- City and regional level urban infrastructure facilities, including roads and bridges;
- Investment in participatory ventures in the above activities;
- Investment in housing finance institutions.

2. NRIs can invest upto 100% in Indian companies engaged in Air Taxi Operation. (For foreign companies Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) is permitted only up to 49%).

3.9 In addition to the investments under the FDI policy, NRIs can also invest under other schemes under various Foreign Exchange Management Act (FEMA) Regulations in the following activities/Sectors:

- Mutual Funds.
- Investment in PSU Bonds.
- Investments up to 100% equity in proprietary / partnership concerns, except in agricultural / plantation activity or real estate business. (Foreign companies are not allowed to invest in partnership firms / proprietary concerns).

- Portfolio Investment Schemes: NRIs are permitted to invest in shares and debentures through secondary market purchase from the stock exchanges under the portfolio scheme. Investment limit are 5% and 10% respectively. These limits are over and above the Foreign Institutional Investors (FII) portfolio investment limits so as to ensure that NRI investment are not crowded out by FIIs.
- NRIs can acquire immovable property, other than agricultural land / plantation property / farm house and transfer such property to a resident, another NRI.

3.10 The Ministry was asked whether any study has been undertaken or proposed to be undertaken on the investment pattern of overseas Indians in India. In their written submission to the Committee, the Ministry submitted that:

“No formal study has so far been undertaken or commissioned by the Ministry. From RBI and other data, some broad inferences could be drawn about the investment patterns of overseas Indians in India. Going forward, a formal study by a professional agency might be worth considering. Such a study could also document a few cases of successes and failure so that appropriate lessons are learnt and the promotion policies could be fine-tuned.”

3.11 The Committee further enquired from the Ministry whether they have drawn any inferences from RBI and other data about the investment patterns of Overseas Indians in India. The Ministry submitted in their written reply;

“Format in which data is presently maintained by organizations concerned, including RBI, makes it difficult to draw a clear inference about the investment pattern of Overseas Indians in India. The Ministry has therefore not as yet been able to draw inferences on the investment patterns of Overseas Indians in India.”

3.12 The Ministry also submitted that it propose to undertake a formal study in this regard by a professional agency. It further submitted that the Ministry will initiate action soon to commission such a study.

### **Foreign Contribution Regulation Act (FCRA)**

3.13 The Committee enquired from the Ministry whether any steps have been taken to get the FCR Act and procedure simplified for overseas Indians. The Ministry responded that Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) has drawn up proposals for a comprehensive Foreign Contribution Management Act. The Ministry further stated that their suggestions have been conveyed to MHA and that the matter stands referred to a Group of Ministers (GOM).

3.14 In their written submission to the Committee, the Ministry stated that, MOIA have conveyed its suggestions and expects that MHA would have taken the views of MOIA along with other concerned Ministries into account while putting up their Note for Cabinet’s approval. The suggestions are as follows:

S. No.	Comments/Suggestions	Response of Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs
1.	Automatic route for donations by PIO Card-holders/Overseas Indian Citizens (OIC). Allow donations only for developmental and secular purposes. Introduce a negative list of purposes donations for which not to qualify for the automatic route.	MHA has equated PIO Card holders/OIC with foreigners in this regard in their note. However this Ministry recommends that the automatic route provision should be allowed for donations indicated on the left. There could however be a negative list.
2.	Place donations meant to promote secular education on the automatic	MHA has indicated that there is no such provision. However this

	route.	Ministry feels that such donations should be put on the automatic route.
3.	Remove requirement of 3 years existence for grant of registration under FCRA.	MHA has indicated that the present law does not have any such provision. MHA has also said that experience in the related field of activity is considered essential to safeguard against the possible misuse of foreign contribution. However for PIOs/OICs this requirement should be waived.
4.	The approval granted under the new law should be permanent, as at present. No need for renewal of registration at fixed intervals.	For PIO/OIC there should be no need for renewal, once approval is given.
5.	The periodicity of reporting the details of foreign contributions by bank branches dealing in such transactions may be made half-yearly basis as at present in place of monthly basis as proposed in the new law.	MHA has indicated that this period may be fixed in the rules as deemed fit from time to time. However for PIO/OIC this period should be half yearly as at present.

3.15 The Ministry, in addition to above, has the following general comments to make:

1. The objects clause of the draft Bill should also include promotion of the right kind of foreign contribution in desirable sectors/areas;
2. The threshold of 'foreign contribution' that would be subject to management and control ought to be increased. The limit may be raised under Sec. 2 (f)(i) to Rupees One hundred thousand and having an equivalent limit of US \$ 2,500 under 2 (f) (ii) & (iii) as well.

**3.16 The Committee welcome the proposal of the Ministry to establish an Overseas Indians Investment Promotion Unit to give sustained and focused attention to promoting investments by Overseas Indians in India. Given that the remittances of Overseas Indian workers into India are huge and that their investments potential is enormous, the Committee appreciate the launch of an Information Service Portal in association with UTI Bank, which provides useful information for investment opportunities in India. The Committee recommend that the proposed compendium on Policies, Incentives and Investment Opportunities for Overseas Indians and the Handbook for Overseas Indians providing information on investment opportunities available with the State Governments should be brought out soon.**

**3.17 Realising the potentials and capacities of Overseas Indians to invest in India the Committee in their 6<sup>th</sup> Report (14<sup>th</sup> Lok Sabha) had recommended for setting up of the investment promotion unit as the Committee felt that Overseas Indians are presently able to invest only a lower proportion of their resources in India as compared to the Overseas Chinese who invest in China in a big way. The Committee recommend that the Ministry must also commission a study of the ways in which Overseas Indians can make greater contribution through investments in India. The**

**study commissioned should also analyse the investment patterns of the Overseas Indians in India so that promotion policies can be fine-tuned. The Committee further recommend that the Ministry should finalize and announce the investment promotion unit expeditiously.**

**3.18 The Committee also note that the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) has drawn up proposals for a comprehensive Foreign Contribution Regulation Act for Overseas Indians and that the Ministry have made some suggestions to MHA. The Committee also note that the matter has been referred to a Group of Ministers (GoMs). The Committee desire that the Ministry should follow up the matter with the MHA expeditiously so that procedures are simplified for the Overseas Indians under the FCR Act.**

## CHAPTER - IV

### MARRIAGES TO OVERSEAS INDIANS

4.1 Over the years the problem of Indian women trapped in fraudulent marriages with overseas Indians has assumed alarming proportions. This has underscored the urgent need to build safeguards to protect these women and make them aware of their rights and responsibilities on the one hand and about the safety nets and social defense mechanisms that are available and which could assist them.

4.2 A National Consultation on this issue was organized on 18<sup>th</sup> February 2006 at Vigyan Bhavan, New Delhi by MOIA. The purpose of the National Consultation was to take into account the perspectives of various stakeholders and make use of their practical experience in finalizing a booklet for the guidance of women planning to get married to overseas Indians.

4.3 When the Committee asked whether the proposed publication of the booklet for the guidance of women planning to get married to overseas Indian in vernacular language and its distribution has been completed, the Ministry in their written submission stated that:

“The guidance booklet on Marriages to overseas Indians is being finalized in consultation with the Indian Society of International Law”.

4.4 The Ministry was also asked whether the proposed Gender Cell in the Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs has since been set up. The Ministry in their written submission stated that:

“The Gender Advisory Group has been set under the Chairmanship of Secretary, Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs”.



4.5 On the issue of NRI marriages, the Secretary, MOIA, stated during evidence that:

“Another area which has been engaging the attention of the Ministry has been the issue of NRI marriages. There have been a lot of problems on this issue and the Ministry has been handling it in consultation with the NCW. A national consultation on the issue of NRI marriages was held in Delhi in February, 2006. A regional workshop/seminar on the issue was held in Chandigarh in which I had personally participated. Another seminar in Trivandrum was attended by the hon. Minister. We are trying to look into this problem and work out a strategy in consultation with the NCW to see how social problems could be taken care of. We will see to it that the interests of most of the girls and other families who suffer are protected. We are working out a scheme, which is still in the discussion stage. We want to announce it in the Pravasi Bhartiya Divas, 2007, which is to be celebrated between 7<sup>th</sup> and 9<sup>th</sup> January. We want to announce it on that day. We are working out a detailed scheme which is at an advanced stage of discussion.”

4.6 In their Annual Report (2005-2006), the Ministry also stated that the way forward in curbing incidences of women trapped in fraudulent marriages as under:

1. Instituting a series of measures ranging from sensitization and creation of awareness to legal and legislative changes.
2. Releasing information booklets to prevent fraudulent marriages.
3. Setting up a Gender Cell in the Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs to deal with gender issues of Overseas Indians.
4. Continued interaction with the stakeholder bodies such as between the Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs and NCW and related women groups.

5. Advise State governments to set up special cells for providing free legal aid and counselling.
6. Orientation programmes to help brides from rural background adjust to western way of life.
7. Prepare a directory of help lines in different cities and countries.

**4.7 The Committee are concerned to note that the incidents of failed and fraudulent marriages of Indian women with NRIs have assumed alarming proportions. The Committee note that owing to huge costs involved, the victim Indian women are not able to take legal recourse. The Committee recommend that an effective mechanism need be worked out in order to curb the menace of fraudulent marriages including compulsory registration of marriages and amendment to the Indian Marriages Acts, which may provide for, among other things, the jurisdiction of divorce proceedings to be instituted only in the courts in whose jurisdiction the marriage was solemnized/registered. The Committee also recommend that the prospective bridegroom should be made to give an affidavit to the effect that he is not married, and that the affidavit must be notarized by the respective consulate/embassy. The Committee also desire that the guidance booklet on Marriages with Overseas Indians should be brought out immediately and widely disseminated both in India where marriages take place and also distributed overseas. The Committee further recommend that government should set up Gender Cells/ legal cells to provide legal aid and counseling to victims of fraudulent marriages. The Committee note that in many countries there is provision under which the courts offer the services of attorneys free of charge and there are also social organizations which provide free legal aid counselling to Indian women. The Ministry, therefore, need to prepare lists of such attorneys and other organisations who would be ready to work *pro bono* and put up the**

**lists on the website of the Ministry and our Missions so that victims of fraudulent marriages may approach them for free legal aid.**

## CHAPTER - V

### OPPORTUNITIES FOR OVERSEAS INDIANS FOR EDUCATION IN INDIA

#### **Scholarships for Overseas Indian Youth**

5.1 The Ministry has proposed a Scholarship Scheme for Diaspora Children(SSDC). The specific objective of the Scholarship Scheme is to make higher education in India accessible to the children of Overseas Indians and publicise India as an education hub. Through this scheme, it is hoped that the students selected for such scholarships would become brand ambassadors for India and its educational institutions. Under the proposed Scholarship Scheme, Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs (MOIA) intends to provide 100 scholarships to Indian students each year starting from 2006-07. The annual outlay would be around Rs.1 crore to begin with and would go up to about Rs.4 crores in the fourth year and stabilize thereafter. The eligibility criteria under the SSDC will be on merit-cum-means basis and primarily aim at OI students from the LDCs and developing countries numbering around 23.

5.2 The objective is to target Overseas Indian children living in countries where there are no extant educational facilities or have less opportunities for higher studies and where there are large concentration of the Indian diaspora. On the basis of the broad contours of the Detailed Project Report (DPR) prepared, the Scholarship Scheme for Diaspora Children (SSDC) was announced at the 4th PBD during the Session on 'Opportunities in Education' by Educational Consultants India Limited (Ed.CIL), an autonomous body under Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD) with whom the Ministry is working on a partnership basis. The final DPR would be completed by Ed.CIL by April, 2006. The Ministry is making every effort to implement the Scheme from the academic year 2006-07.

5.3 On being asked whether the final DPR has been completed by Ed. CIL and whether the scholarship would be ready for implementation during the academic year 2006-2007, the Ministry responded as under:

“The final DPR had been submitted by Ed.CIL to the Ministry in March, 2006. Further a MOU has been signed between the Ministry and the Ed.CIL for executing the Scholarship Scheme. The Scholarship Scheme is being implemented from the academic year 2006-2007. Admissions in various technical institutions have been finalized for 70 students and are being finalized for another 12 students. The Scholarship amount is approximately 80,000 Indian Rupees.”

5.4 For the benefit of the Indian Diaspora, the Government has decided that 15 per cent seats in all higher and technical institutes (except courses in medicine) may be filled on supernumerary basis over and above the approved intake and one-third of these are reserved for NRIs in the Gulf and South East Asia.

5.5 The Government has created an exclusive scheme called Direct Admission of Students Abroad (DASA) wherein 15 per cent of seats have been reserved in 18 National Institutes of Technology (formerly the Regional Engineering Colleges) and other centrally funded technical institutions, except IITs.

5.6 The Government has designated Educational Consultants India Limited (Ed.CIL) as the Single Window agency to facilitate the admission of children of Indian Diaspora and foreign students. Ed.CIL not only guides and informs students about technical and higher educational opportunities in India but takes care of admission formalities, provides administrative support and acts as local guardian.

5.7 When asked whether any Diaspora students have availed of this reservation and whether any NRI students in the Gulf and South East Asia have availed/utilized the one third reservation for them, the Ministry in their written submission stated;

“Notifications have been issued by All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) and University Grants Commission (UGC) creating 15% supernumerary seats in technical courses and higher education courses respectively. Ministry of Human Resource Development, Department of Higher Education has informed that there was no nodal agency for monitoring the implementation of the supernumerary quota. By virtue of the guidelines in the Notifications, technical education institutions which follow AICTE guidelines and colleges under UGC are implementing the Scheme. Admissions are taken directly by the applicants in individual institutions, which are autonomous bodies, created under statutes. Moreover, State Universities are governed by different laws in different States. Also agricultural courses are administered by the Ministry of Agriculture. Some of the students go through Ed.CIL also. Ed.CIL has informed that they had facilitated admission of 15 and 27 NRIs from Gulf and South East Asian countries in the academic years 2004-2005 and 2005-2006 respectively. “

5.8 The Ministry in their written submission also stated that Ed.CIL has started admission of children of Indian Diaspora and foreign nationals under DASA Scheme, with effect from the academic session 2001-2002. Under this scheme, Ed.CIL provides service as ‘Single Window Coordinating Agency’ for admission. It arranges for publicity of DASA Scheme through its website(s), communication to Indian Mission abroad and Foreign Missions in India, communication to various Schools abroad, advertisement in newspapers and participation in fairs/exhibitions abroad, etc. It receives application from prospective students, scrutinizes their eligibility and offers provisional admission in DASA Institutions, subject to verification of eligibility from the original documents by the Institutions. It also facilitates remittance of first year tuition fee.

The number of foreign students and Indian Diaspora children admitted in NITs and other centrally funded institutions (other than IITs) under the Scheme as furnished by the Ministry are given below:

Academic Year	Students Admitted under DASA Scheme	Foreign Nationals Indian Diaspora Children	Total
2001-2002	Nil	2 Nos.	2 Nos.
2002-2003	2 Nos.	12 Nos.	14 Nos.
2003-2004	3 Nos.	41 Nos.	44 Nos.
2004-2005	21 Nos.	245 Nos.	266 Nos.
2005-2006	83 Nos.	231 Nos.	314 Nos.

5.9 The Ministry further stated that they are in consultation with Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD) and Ministry of External Affairs (MEA). The Scholarships offered by MEA and ICCR are for foreign nationals. This may or may not include PIOs. MHRD is not offering scholarships for foreign nationals/PIOs/NRIs. The Scholarship Programme for Diaspora Children (SPDC) executed by MOIA is a new Scheme and is meant for PIOs and NRIs and there is no duplication with the schemes being implemented by the Ministries of External Affairs and Human Resource Development.

5.10 On a specific query, the Committee was also informed that the project to get the education profile of the diaspora students mapped is at a conceptual stage. Ed.CIL has expressed an interest in developing and implementing the project for the Ministry. The matter is under discussion.

**5.11** The Committee are happy to note that the Ministry has started a Scholarship Programme for Diaspora Children from 2006-2007 with the objective to make higher education in India accessible to the children of Overseas Indians and publicise India as an education hub. The Committee also note that over 70 students have availed of the scholarship during the academic year 2006-2007. The Committee hope that the scholarship scheme will also enable diaspora students to act as goodwill ambassadors between India and their adopted countries. The Committee recommend that the scholarship scheme should be widely publicised to bring greater awareness of the scheme among the diaspora populations.

**5.12** The Committee also note that scholarships to study in India are also being offered by Ministry of External Affairs (MEA) and Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD). The Committee desire that the Ministry should explore the possibility of instituting a coordination mechanism so as to ensure that information regarding the children of PIOs/ NRIs availing scholarships under the schemes operated by Ministry of External Affairs (MEA) and Ministry of Human Resources Development (MHRD) is concurrently compiled and updated by the Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs responsible for implementation of scholarship programme for diaspora children.

**5.13** The Committee note that the Government has decided that 15% seats in all higher and technical institutes (except courses in Medicine) may be filled up on supernumerary basis over and above the approved intake and 1/3<sup>rd</sup> of these are reserved for NRIs in the Gulf and South East Asia. The Committee also note that the Government has introduced an exclusive scheme called Direct Admissions of Students Abroad (DASA) wherein 15% seats have been reserved since 2001-2002 in 18 National Institutes of Technology and other centrally funded technical institutions, except Indian Institute of Technologies (IITs). The Committee observe that the number of students who availed the quota have been steadily



increasing since 2001-2002. The Committee also note that there is no nodal agency for monitoring the implementation of the quota and only notifications are issued to AICTE and UGC. The Committee feel that in the absence of a nodal agency, notifications alone may not be sufficient in implementing the quota. The Ministry must ensure, therefore, proper coordination with States universities and other Central universities to facilitate admissions of students under the quota. The Committee also recommend that the project to get the education profile of diaspora students mapped should be expedited.

### **People of Indian Origin (PIO) University**

5.14 The High Level Committee on Indian Diaspora, appointed by the Government in 2000 had visited various countries with large concentration of Indian Diaspora and had submitted its recommendations to the Government in 2001. The Committee had recommended, among other things, in regard to 'Education', the necessity of setting up of new Universities and professional institutions offering courses of International standards in Management, Information Technology, Media, Agricultural Research, Medicine, Food processing, and other areas in demand. The Committee had also found that in many countries the higher education to Persons of Indian Origin is not available, particularly in those countries where there are fewer opportunities for higher education or are not within the reach of the Indian community due to legal, economic or constitutional compulsions of the countries where they are residing. There has been consistent demand from Indian Diaspora in different forums for assistance from the Government of India in facilitation education of their children in Indian educational institutions.

5.15 According to the background material obtained from the Ministry, while addressing the Indian community in Malaysia in December 2005, Prime Minister had stated that the Government was considering setting up of an exclusive university for Persons of Indian Origin. PM again reiterated the need for

creating a university for the Persons of Indian Origin during Pravasi Bharatiya Divas 2006 at Hyderabad.

5.16 The background note further states that the Ministry has submitted a COS Note to the Cabinet Secretariat proposing establishment of a PIO University to be established under the Central Government. A policy paper in this regard has been circulated in this connection to the concerned Ministries.

5.17 When quizzed further during evidence, the witness submitted;

“...This issue is a sensitive one and it took some time to firm up our opinion. We have finalized our proposal. It is before the Committee of Secretaries and all the Departments have given their views on it. I would expedite the recommendations of the Committee and the moment it is finalized, we will take the approval of the Cabinet and the target date is before 31<sup>st</sup> December 2006 by which we want to announce the setting up of a university. This is one of the long pending demands of the NRIs and other overseas Indians. We are trying to meet their demand by 31<sup>st</sup> December. I am confident that we will be able to get it done because most of the comments of the departments have been received and we have finalized everything. It is just waiting for the approval of the Committee of Secretaries and the Cabinet...”

**5.18 The Committee note that there is a long pending demand from NRIs to set up a PIO University in India to facilitate wholesome and modern education for the children of Indian Diaspora. The Committee are happy to note that the proposal is under active consideration of the Government and the Committee hope that such a university will be set up in due course so that India really emerges a hub of education for the children of India Diaspora across the globe.**

## CHAPTER - VI

### OVERSEAS CITIZENSHIP OF INDIA

6.1 The Ministry informed the Committee that in response to a long and persistent demand for “dual citizenship” particularly from the Diaspora in North America and developed countries and keeping in view the Government’s deep commitment towards fulfilling the aspirations and expectations of Overseas Indians, Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh had announced at the Pravasi Bharatiya Divas 2005 held in Mumbai the grant of Overseas Citizenship of India (OCI) to all Persons of Indian Origin where local laws permit “dual citizenship” in some form or the other except Pakistan and Bangladesh. Accordingly, the citizenship (Amendment) Ordinance was promulgated on 28.06.2005 amending the Citizenship Act, 1955 extending the facility of Overseas Citizenship of India (OCI) to Persons of Indian Origin (PIOs) of all countries (who were citizens of India or eligible to become citizens of India on 26 January, 1950 and are citizens of the countries (except Pakistan and Bangladesh). The Citizenship (Amendment) Act was passed in the Monsoon Session of the Parliament in August 2005. Detailed instructions and procedures on the OCI scheme are given in the MHA’s website [www.mha.nic.in](http://www.mha.nic.in).

6.2 The scheme is since operational from December 2, 2005. OCI has been introduced by statute as a new category of citizenship to facilitate life-long visa, free travel to India and certain economic, educational and cultural benefits. The Ministry also informed that this is not to be construed as ‘dual citizenship’ since it does not confer political rights. Any Overseas Indian applicant who is comfortable with his present citizenship status in the country of his residence can apply for OCI. Prime Minister formally handed over the first two OCI Cards at the 4th Pravasi Bharatiya Divas at Hyderabad on January 7, 2006. Till date, about

5000 OCI documents have been dispatched. The Ministry expects that the scheme will gain momentum in the coming months.

6.3 In a reply to an unstarred question (No. 2087) answered in Lok Sabha on 06<sup>th</sup> December, 2006, the Ministry submitted that the number of PIOs granted the status of Overseas Citizen of India as on 27.11.2006 was 7,84,371.

6.4 The Committee pointed out during oral examination of the witnesses that the Dual Citizenship has been diluted merely to a Card and Overseas Citizen of India are forbidden from participating in the political process of the country. When asked why dual citizens are prevented from participating in the full political process, the Secretary, MOIA, replied as under:

“...I would submit, with the indulgence of this House, that the similar subject was discussed in other committees/forums and that we have followed whatever direction has been given. That is the decision of the Parliament. This was not the recommendation of this Ministry. That Committee’s recommendation presently is that political rights are not available under this system. This subject was debated considerably. Now, the view is to be taken in the Parliament.”

6.5 The Secretary, MOIA, further stated that:

“This question was discussed in another Committee where I had tendered evidence. I would like to say that I am not at liberty to discuss this because that Committee had already taken a view. We had given evidence on whether voting rights to NRIs holding dual citizenship should be given or not. Their recommendation was in the negative. The report is already available.”

**6.6 The Committee welcome the launch of the Overseas Citizenship of India (OCI) card, which will strengthen links between the Overseas Indians and their country of origin. The Committee has been**

recommending to the government to allow OCI cardholder to participate in the political process of the country. Given the contribution of Overseas Indians to the Indian economy through their investments and remittances, the Committee feel that it is time that the Government stop treating Overseas Indians as mere economic citizens. The Committee would like to be apprised of the practice in countries allowing dual citizenship and conferring the right to vote on their non-resident citizens. The Committee have in their earlier reports (6<sup>th</sup> and 10<sup>th</sup> Report, 14<sup>th</sup> Lok Sabha) recommended, and the Committee reiterate that the government must consider and explore the feasibility of extending the benefits of voting right to Overseas Citizens of India.

## CHAPTER - VII

### PRAVASI BHARATIYA KENDRA (PBK)

7.1 The High Level Committee on Indian Diaspora had recommended setting up of an autonomous and empowered body structured along the lines of the Planning Commission with Prime Minister as its ex-officio Chairman. However, it has been felt that the proposed elaborate structure would not be conducive. At the Pravasi Bhartiya Divas, 2004 the then Prime Minister announced establishment of a Pravasi Bhartiya Kendra as an autonomous institution to promote multi-dimensional welfare of the Indian Diaspora and also announced an initial grant of Rs. 25 crores and a plot of land for housing the offices and activities of the Kendra.

7.2 The Ministry in their Annual Report (2005-2006) also mentioned that Pravasi Bharatiya Kendra (PBK) when constructed would be the focal point for interaction with overseas Indians and would, in course of time, become the hub of various activities aimed at creating pride in the achievements of India and its Diaspora. Work on this project will commence in the ensuing year.

7.3 For the purpose of constructing a Pravasi Bharatiya Kendra, the Ministry of Urban Development had earlier allotted plots No. 15A & 15B in Chanakyapuri measuring 5854 sq.mt. lying between the Russian and Bulgarian Embassies in favour of MEA in their letter dated 27<sup>th</sup> February 2003 at the provisional cost of land @ Rs. 22 lakhs per acre. Following allocation of the work relating to PBK to MOIA, MUD was requested to confirm the allotment in favour of MOIA. In its letter no. DL&DO/L-11-1(1538)/36 of 25<sup>th</sup> January 2005, MUD has confirmed the allotment in favour of MOIA for construction of PBK. MOIA has since deposited a sum of Rs. 31.83 lakhs in favour of the DL&DO of MUD towards the premium and other charges in respect of the above plots. MUD also agreed to earmark another Plot No. 15 D measuring 3812 sq. meters for PBK.

7.4 The Ministry of Urban Development have recently allotted Plot No. 15D measuring 3812 sq. meters to Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs. Although the total allocation of land is much less than the requirement earlier assessed for an integrated Pravasi Bharatiya Kendra complex, nevertheless the Ministry proposes to proceed further with the project based on the available land.

7.5 During evidence the Committee desired to know the time by which the appointment of consultant for the project will be completed and the approximate time by which the construction of this Kendra will be over.

7.6 The Secretary, MOIA, responded to the query of the Committee as under:

“...As regards the Pravasi Bharatiya Kendra, we have taken possession of that land, and we have already asked for the Letter of Intent from the prospective consultants. Their offer is expected by this month end. We will be taking a view in the matter on receipt of their feasibility report. The final review regarding when it will be ready can be known only after we get the feasibility report to judge about the intended cost, and the time that they will be taking for it. The process is already on, and by next month end we would be able to take a view regarding the feasibility study that the consultant would give us...”

**7.7 The Committee note that the Ministry of Urban Development (MUD) had earlier allotted Plots no. 15A & 15B in Chanakyapuri measuring 5854 sq. meters (1.45 acres) in favour of MOIA in January, 2005. Another plot No. 15D measuring 3812 sq. meters was also allotted to the Ministry for the construction of Pravasi Bharatiya Kendra (PBK) during February, 2006. The Committee observe that the Ministry has taken inordinately long time to acquire the land. The Committee would like to be apprised of the action plan drawn for early construction of the PBK and the time frame for completion of the project.**

CHAPTER - VIII  
MISCELLANEOUS

**Staff Position in the Ministry**

8.1 The Committee raised the problems relating to inadequacy of staff, non-fulfillment of vacant posts and lack of adequate infrastructure in the Ministry.

8.2 Reacting to the observation of the Committee, the Secretary, MOIA, explained thus the staff position in the Ministry;

“.... Regarding the staff strength, I understand and I confess that there has been some problem. We have a total strength of about 105 and out of those 55 posts have been filled and 50 are vacant. All the posts of officers have been filled up. This is a small Ministry and only on the staff side there is some problem. As it is a small Ministry, it does not have any cadre of its own. We have first moved to the Department of Personnel in this regard because if we have a cadre of our own then we will have some parameters. They have advised us that we should get attached to some bigger Ministry. But we approached the Department of Personnel to have a separate cadre but they did not agree with the proposal because of various administrative reasons. I had discussed this with the Home Secretary and the Home Department has agreed to it. We have taken up with them and we are waiting for a response from them. I am sure once this is done, the staff will be recruited by the cadre management authority.

Basically, the 50 posts that are vacant are of stenographers, PA's, UDC's, LDC's, etc. Presently, the working is not suffering because we have outsourced the posts, which were vacant. The only thing is that they are not Government employees and it could not take place because of non-availability of a single cadre system. We have outsourced the staff and people are available and they are working. We are making all out efforts so



that this problem is sorted out. We have written to the Department of Personnel and they are conducting some studies and shortly they will be sending personnel. I am sure that by this financial year end most of the staff will be in position and these posts will be filled up.”

8.3 Elaborating further on the staff position in the Ministry, the Secretary, MOIA, stated during the evidence that:

“...The sanctioned strength is 105. Out of that, all the 57 posts of officers are filled up. It is only at the clerical level that some posts were lying vacant. That was because we did not have a cadre for that and unless we have a cadre we cannot fill them up. We wanted it to be a part of the Department of Personnel. When I met the Secretary Personnel he was not in favour of that. He asked me to take it up with the Home Ministry. I had met the Home Secretary and he is willing to consider it. So, the proposal is pending now....”

**8.4 The Committee are concerned to note that even after three years of its creation, the Ministry is still without a minimum support staff. The Committee feel that in the absence of the required staff, the Ministry may not be able to discharge its mandate. Many schemes/projects announced are yet to be implemented. The Committee regret to note that the Ministry still does not have any cadre staff of its own. The Committee, therefore, feel that MOIA should continue its efforts to build its own and adequate cadre of staff.**

### **Overseas Indian Centres**

8.5 The Committee in their 6<sup>th</sup> Report, 14<sup>th</sup> Lok Sabha 2005, had appreciated the intention of the Ministry to create posts abroad as this would allow them to directly interact with Overseas Indians and provide guidance and counseling to them -- in coordination with the work being done by the Missions. The Committee had then desired that these posts should be initially created in

countries where there are substantial number of Indian Diaspora and in those countries from where the Diaspora population is contributing heavily to India through remittances. The Ministry had then given itself a time frame of 6 months within which the posts would be created.

8.6 However, after the lapse of over one and a half years, the Ministry submitted to the Committee as under:

“...A proposal for setting up three Overseas Indian Centres in USA, Malaysia, and GCC countries has been recommended by the Committee of Secretaries. These Centres are proposed to be headed by a Director, supported by a PA and one more staff, to be India based. Three professionals, one each in Medical, Legal and Financial Services are proposed to be recruited from local OI population unless it is not permissible under the local laws. Driver and helper would also be locally recruited. The Director will be administratively under the Head of Mission and functionally he will report to the Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs. Cabinet in its meeting held recently considered this proposal. One Overseas Indian Centre is proposed to be set up in the Gulf region during the current financial year.”

**8.7 The Committee would like to be informed of the time frame stipulated, if any, for setting up Overseas Indian Centres. Needless to say, the setting up of such Centres will go a long way to establish regular link and build goodwill between India, the Indian diaspora and the countries of their residence.**

**NEW DELHI**  
***19 February, 2007***  
***30 Magha, 1928(Saka)***

**DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEY,**  
***Chairman,***  
***Standing Committee on External Affairs***

**MINUTES OF THE SITTING OF THE STANDING  
COMMITTEE ON EXTERNALAFFAIRS**

**HELD ON 12<sup>th</sup> JULY, 2005**

The Committee sat from 1500 hrs. to 1630 hrs.

**Present**

Dr. Laxminarayan Pandey – Chairman

**Members**

**Lok Sabha**

2. Shri Narayan Chandra Borkataky
3. Shri P.C. Gaddigoudar
4. Shri S.K. Kharventhan
5. Shri Narendra Kushwaha
6. Shri Dinsha Patel
7. Shri Sebestian Paul
8. Shri P.A. Sangma
9. Dr. (Col.) Dhani Ram Shandil
10. Shri Madhu Goud Yashki

**Rajya Sabha**

11. Shri P.K. Maheshwari
12. Smt. Prema Cariappa
13. Dr. Karan Singh
14. Shri Jana Krishnamurthy K.
15. Smt. S.G. Indira
16. Shri S.M. Laljan Basha
17. Shri Fali S. Nariman

**Secretariat**

1. Shri S.K. Sharma - Additional Secretary
2. Shri Shiv KUmar - Under Secretary

## **Witnesses**

### **(Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs)**

1. Shri S. Krishna Kumar, Secretary
2. Shri Malay Misra, Joint Secretary
3. Shri R.K. Singh, Protector General of Emigrants
4. Shri S.K. Khurana, Deputy Secretary

At the outset, the Chairman welcomed the Members of the Committee and representatives of the Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs to the sitting of the Committee. The Committee then took evidence of the representatives of the Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs on the subject “ Issues relating to Overseas Indians”.

2. The main issues discussed during the sitting related to positioning of adequate staff in the Ministry as well as in the proposed Posts abroad, insurance schemes for Overseas Indians, celebration of Pravasi Bharatiya Divas 2006, setting up of Special Economic Zones (SEZs) and PIO University, pilot project for ‘Assisted Living’ for old aged NRIs, fraudulent marriages between NRI/PIO grooms and Indian girls, illegal emigration of labour force from India to other countries, violation of contracts entered into with Indian labourers by foreign employers and the issues relating to dual citizenship. The representatives of Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs replied to the queries raised by the Members on these issues.

3. The verbatim proceedings of the evidence have been kept for record.

***The Committee then adjourned.***

**MINUTES OF THE FOURTH SITTING OF THE STANDING  
COMMITTEE ON EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (2006-2007)**

**HELD ON 09<sup>th</sup> October, 2006**

The Committee sat from 1430 hrs. to 1630 hrs.

**Present**

Dr. Laxminarayan Pandey – Chairman

**Members**

**Lok Sabha**

2. Prof. S.P. Singh Baghel
3. Shri Narayan Chandra Borkataky
4. Shri Sukhdev Singh Dhindsa
5. Shri Somabhai G. Patel
6. Shri Sebastian Paul
7. Shri Suresh Prabhakar Prabhu
8. Dr. (Col.) Dhani Ram Shandil
9. Shri M. Shivanna
10. Shri Vanlalzawma
11. Shri Madhu Goud Yashki

**Rajya Sabha**

12. Smt. Prema Cariappa
13. Shri Jana Krishnamurthy K
14. Dr. Mahendra Prasad
15. Shri Arjun Kumar Sengupta

**Secretariat**

- |                        |   |                      |
|------------------------|---|----------------------|
| 1. Shri S.K. Sharma    | - | Additional Secretary |
| 2. Shri Devender Singh | - | Director             |
| 3. Shri Ashok Balwani  | - | Under Secretary      |

### **Witnesses (Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs)**

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Name</b>		<b>Designation</b>
1.	Shri Nirmal Singh	-	Secretary
2.	Shri Malay Mishra	-	Joint Secretary (DS)
3.	Shri G. Gurucharan	-	Joint Secretary (FS)
4.	Shri J. Panda	-	Protector General of Emigrants (PGOE)
5.	Shri Ranbir Singh	-	Director (E)
6.	Ms. Sandhya Shukla	-	Director (SS)
7.	Shri S.K. Khurana	-	Deputy Secretary (Admin)

2. At the outset, the Chairman welcomed the Members of the Committee and representatives of the Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs to the sitting of the Committee.

3. The Committee then took evidence of the representatives of the Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs on the various points arising out of the subject "Issues relating to Overseas Indians" and the replies to the List of Points by the Ministry. The representatives of the Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs replied to the queries made by the Members.

The verbatim record of the proceedings has been kept.

**The Committee then adjourned.**

**MINUTES OF THE TENTH SITTING OF THE STANDING  
COMMITTEE ON EXTERNAL AFFAIRS HELD ON  
9<sup>TH</sup> JANUARY, 2007**

The Committee sat from 1130 hrs. to 1330 hrs.

**PRESENT**

**Dr. Laxminarayan Pandey – Chairman**

**MEMBERS**

***Lok Sabha***

2. Prof. S.P. Singh Baghel
3. Shri A.V. Bellarmine
4. Shri P.C. Gaddigoudar
5. Shri Somabhai G. Patel
6. Shri Sebastian Paul
7. Shri Suresh Prabhakar Prabhu
8. Shri P.A. Sangma
9. Dr. (Col.) Dhani Ram Shandil
10. Shri M. Shivanna
11. Shri Vanlalzawma
12. Shri Madhu Goud Yashki

**Rajya Sabha**

13. Smt. Prema Cariappa
14. Shri Jana Krishnamurthy K.
15. Dr. Mahendra Prasad

**Secretariat**

1. Shri Devender Singh - Director
2. Shri Ashok Balwani - Under Secretary

2. At the outset, the Chairman welcomed Members to the sitting of the Committee.

3. The Committee then took up for consideration the draft 14<sup>th</sup> Report on the subject “Issues relating to Overseas Indians” of the Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs. The Chairman invited the Members to offer their suggestions, if any, for incorporation in the draft Report. Members suggested some modifications which have been suitably incorporated in the Report.

4. The Committee then adopted the draft Report and authorized the Chairman to finalise the Report and present the same to Parliament.

5. XXXX                      XXXX                      XXXX                      XXXX

*The Committee then adjourned.*



**STATEMENT OF RECOMMENDATIONS/ OBSERVATIONS**

Sl. No.	Para No.	Recommendations/Observations
1.	2.13	<p>The Committee observe that the Overseas Indian workers are estimated at about 4-5 million and their remittances into India are estimated at \$12-15 billion annually. The Committee also observe that most of them belong to unskilled and semi-skilled category and there has been a steady increase, to the tune of 1 million a year, in the number of persons emigrating for employment abroad. Taking note of the fact that the Ministry propose to undertake skill upgradation and pre-departure training programmes for potential emigrant workers, the Committee recommend that the training programmes undertaken must keep in view the changing nature of manpower requirement of countries around the world through the Indian Missions. The information regarding the training so imparted and the database of manpower availability should also be available with our Missions abroad. The Committee further recommend that the proposals received from Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and Kerala for starting emigrant workers training programmes should be followed up with the concerned states and the training programmes for emigrant workers started expeditiously.</p>
2.	2.14	<p>The Committee are concerned to note that Overseas Indian workers are facing numerous problems regarding non-payment/delayed payment of wages, unilateral changes in the contract of workers, changing the jobs arbitrarily etc. In certain cases, the workers are not given any employment and are left in the lurch in the foreign country. The Committee, therefore, recommend that the Ministry should focus on the need to safeguard the interests of Indian workers abroad, by entering into bilateral agreement with countries where there are substantial number of Indian workers. The Committee appreciate that a beginning has since been made by the Ministry for entering into bilateral agreements with Kuwait, Qatar, Oman and Malaysia. The Committee desire that the discussion/negotiation for bilateral agreement with these countries be expedited to ensure that the workers' interests are protected and that they are no longer exploited by the unscrupulous agents in India and by their employers abroad.</p>

3.	2.15	<p>The Committee welcome the proposal of the Government to have an award called “Pravasi Bharatiya Shramik Puruskar” that will consist a citation and 1 lakh rupees in cash with the objective of recognizing the outstanding contribution made by Overseas Indian workers. The Committee note that there will be 10 such awards every year and the first series of such Awards conferred on January 9, 2007 during the valedictory session of Pravasi Bharatiya Divas 2007. The Committee are happy that Government is instituting this award in recognition of the huge contribution these workers make through their remittances to the national economy.</p>
4.	2.23	<p>The Committee note that there are 8 offices of the POEs from where applicants seeking employment abroad and possessing a passport with Emigrant Clearance Required (ECR) endorsement can obtain emigration clearance. The Committee observed during their visit to some of the field offices of POE that these offices are headed by junior level officers. The Committee, therefore, recommend that the field offices need to be revamped by upgrading the posts in the metropolitan cities to Deputy Secretary level. The Committee regret to note that there has been rampant corruption in the offices of POEs. The Committee find it even more regretful to note that inspite of the admitted corruption in the POE offices, the Government has done seemingly little to identify officials with doubtful integrity and proceed against them. The Committee, therefore, recommend that suitable measures be undertaken immediately to bring about transparency in the functioning of POEs and exemplary action be taken against officials indulging in corrupt practices.</p>
5.	2.24	<p>During their study visit to some of the offices of POEs during November 2006, the Committee observed that the office accommodation were too small, remotely located, unkempt and without proper infrastructure in place. The Committee, therefore, desire that the POE submit a detailed report within three months on all the regional offices of POE indicating office-wise staff strength, the number of applications received, space requirement and actually available, suitability of the office location in terms of accessibility and the infrastructure needed to make the offices efficient and user friendly. For the convenience of applicants, the Committee recommend that the POE offices may also open ‘May I help you’ counters, so that applicants are not exploited by soliciting spurious agents.</p>

6.	2.29	<p>Taking note of the large scale exploitation and harassment of prospective emigrants by spurious Recruiting Agents (RAs), the Committee recommend that the Emigration Act 1983 be amended expeditiously by inserting provisions so that deterrent punishment is inflicted on spurious RAs and the RAs duping the emigrant workers. In order to curb the incidents of illegal emigration for which spurious RAs are responsible, the Committee further recommend that respective POE offices should hold regular meetings with the Police Department of the concerned States to follow up on the cases registered and to chalk out ways and means for dealing with spurious recruiting agencies. The Committee would also like the government to widely publicise the blacklisted agents (both foreign and Indian) to preclude duping of unsuspecting workers seeking emigration.</p>
7.	2.34	<p>The Committee observe that the proposal to introduce smart card was initiated way back in March, 2005, but despite considerable lapse of time no significant headway has been made. The explanation submitted by the Ministry for the delay in introduction of smart card in the field offices and at the Headquarters of POE is found untenable by the Committee as India is acclaimed to be one of the high-tech capital of the world. The Committee, therefore, see no reason as to why the introduction of smart card should be delayed so inordinately. The Committee, therefore, recommend that the government should expedite full computerization of all the offices of POE, and impart necessary training to the staff so that the introduction of smart card is facilitated without any operational difficulty.</p>
8.	2.37	<p>The Committee note that government is not maintaining database of diaspora / NRIs living in different parts of the world. The Committee hardly need to emphasise the need for maintaining such a database country/region-wise, while acknowledging the need to promote, nurture and sustain a mutually beneficial symbiotic relationship between India and its diaspora. The database so created should maintain information including the kind of workers required and the jobs available and the emerging trends of employment and made available on the website of the</p>

		Ministry. This, in the considered view of the Committee, would save the migrant workers from the clutches of unscrupulous emigration agents.
9.	2.44	The Committee are happy to note that the Government has introduced the Pravasi Bharatiya Bima Yojana (PBBY), 2003 in an effort to safeguard the interests of the emigrant workers. The Committee also note that the PBBY, 2003 has now been upgraded as the PBBY, 2006 and emigrant workers will now get a minimum cover of Rs. 5 lakhs, instead of Rs. 2 lakhs. The Committee, however, note that as on date 11.07 lakhs policies have been issued, but the number of policies issued vis-à-vis the number of emigrant workers is still far less. The Committee feel that there are many more potential workers in need of insurance and, therefore, recommend that the Ministry must sensitise the workers on the benefits of getting insured. The Committee also desire that subscription premium should be reviewed so as to consider the scope to further reduce it.
10.	3.16	The Committee welcome the proposal of the Ministry to establish an Overseas Indians Investment Promotion Unit to give sustained and focused attention to promoting investments by Overseas Indians in India. Given that the remittances of Overseas Indian workers into India are huge and their potential for investments in India even more huge, the Committee appreciate the launch of an Information Service Portal in association with UTI Bank, which provides useful information for investment opportunities in India. The Committee recommend that the proposed compendium on Policies, Incentives and Investment Opportunities for Overseas Indians and the Handbook for Overseas Indians providing information on investment opportunities available with the State Governments should be brought out soon.
11.	3.17	Realising the potentials and capacities of Overseas Indians to invest in India the Committee in their 6 <sup>th</sup> Report (14 <sup>th</sup> Lok Sabha) had recommended for setting up of the investment promotion unit as the Committee felt that Overseas Indians are presently able to invest only a lower proportion of their resources in India as compared to the Overseas Chinese who invest in China in a big way. The Committee recommend that the Ministry must also commission a study of the ways in which Overseas Indians can make greater contribution through

		investments in India. The study commissioned should also analyse the investment patterns of the Overseas Indians in India so that promotion policies can be fine-tuned. The Committee further recommend that the Ministry should finalize and announce the investment promotion unit expeditiously.
12.	3.18	The Committee also note that the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) has drawn up proposals for a comprehensive Foreign Contribution Regulation Act for Overseas Indians and that the Ministry have made some suggestions to MHA. The Committee also note that the matter has been referred to a Group of Ministers (GoMs). The Committee desire that the Ministry should follow up the matter with the MHA expeditiously so that procedures are simplified for the Overseas Indians under the FCR Act.
13.	4.7	The Committee are concerned to note that the incidents of failed and fraudulent marriages of Indian women with NRIs have assumed alarming proportions. The Committee note that owing to huge costs involved, the victim Indian women are not able to take legal recourse. The Committee recommend that an effective mechanism need be worked out in order to curb the menace of fraudulent marriages including compulsory registration of marriages and amendment to the Indian Marriages Acts, which may provide for, among other things, the jurisdiction of divorce proceedings to be instituted only in the courts in whose jurisdiction the marriage was solemnized/registered. The Committee also recommend that the prospective bridegroom should be made to give an affidavit to the effect that he is not married, and that affidavit must be notarized by the respective consulate/embassy. The Committee also desire that the guidance booklet on Marriages with Overseas Indians should be brought out immediately and widely disseminated both in India where marriages take place and also distributed overseas. The Committee further recommend that government should set up Gender Cells/ legal cells to provide legal aid and counseling to victims of fraudulent marriages. The Committee note that in many countries there is provision under which the courts offer the services of attorneys free of charge and there are also social organizations which provide free legal aid counselling to Indian women. The Ministry, therefore, need to prepare lists of such attorneys and other organisations who would be ready to work <i>pro bono</i> and put up on to the website of the Ministry and our Missions

		so that victims of fraudulent marriages may approach them for free legal aid.
14.	5.11	The Committee are happy to note that the Ministry has started a scholarship programme for Diaspora children from 2006-2007 with the objective to make higher education in India accessible to the children of Overseas Indians and publicise India as an education hub. The Committee also note that over 70 students have availed of the scholarship during the academic year 2006-2007. The Committee hope that the scholarship scheme will also enable diaspora students to act goodwill ambassadors between India and their adopted countries. The Committee recommend that the scholarship scheme should be widely publicised to bring greater awareness of the scheme among the diaspora populations.
15.	5.12	The Committee also note that scholarships to study in India are also being offered by Ministry of External Affairs (MEA) and Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD). The Committee desire that the Ministry should explore the possibility of instituting a coordination mechanism so as to ensure that information regarding the children of PIOs/ NRIs availing scholarships under the schemes operated by Ministry of External Affairs (MEA) and Ministry of Human Resources Development (MHRD) is concurrently compiled and updated by the Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs responsible for implementation of scholarship programme for diaspora children.
16.	5.13	The Committee note that the Government has decided that 15% seats in all higher and technical institutes (except courses in Medicine) may be filled on supernumerary basis over and above the approved intake and 1/3 <sup>rd</sup> of these are reserved for NRIs in the Gulf and South East Asia. The Committee also note that the Government has treated an exclusive scheme called DASA wherein 15% seats have been reserved since 2001-2002 in 18 National Institutes of Technology and other centrally funded technical institutions, except Indian Institute of Technologies (IITs). The Committee observe that the number of students who availed the quota have been steadily increasing since 2001-2002. The Committee also note that there is no nodal agency for monitoring the implementation of the quota and only notifications are issued to AICTE and UGC. The

		Committee feel that in the absence of a nodal agency, notifications alone may not be sufficient in implementing the quota. The Ministry must ensure, therefore, proper coordination with States universities and other Central universities to facilitate admissions of students under the quota. The Committee also recommend that the project to get the education profile of diaspora students mapped should be expedited.
17.	5.18	The Committee note that there is a long pending demand from NRIs to set up a PIO University in India to facilitate wholesome and modern education for the children of Indian Diaspora. The Committee are happy to note that the proposal is under active consideration of the Government and the Committee hope that such a university will be set up in due course so that India really emerges a hub of education for the children of India Diaspora across the globe.
18.	6.6	The Committee welcome the launch of the Overseas Citizenship of India (OCI) card, which will strengthen links between the Overseas Indians and their country of origin. The Committee has been recommending the government to allow OCI cardholder to participate in the political process of the country. Given that Overseas Indians contribute hugely to the economy through their investments and remittances, the Committee feel that it is time that the Government stop treating Overseas Indians as economic citizens by depriving them of their political rights. The Committee would like to be apprised of the practice in the countries with dual citizenship that allow non-resident citizens to vote. The Committee have in their earlier reports (6 <sup>th</sup> and 10 <sup>th</sup> Report, 14 <sup>th</sup> Lok Sabha) recommended and the Committee reiterate that the government must consider and explore the feasibility of extending the benefits of voting right to Overseas Citizens of India.
19.	7.7	The Committee note that the Ministry of Urban Development (MUD) had earlier allotted Plots no. 15A & 15B in Chanakyapuri measuring 5854 sq. meters (1.45 acres) in favour of MOIA in January, 2005. Another plot No. 15D measuring 3812 sq. meters was also allotted to the Ministry for the construction of Pravasi Bharatiya Kendra (PBK) during February, 2006. The Committee observe that the Ministry has taken inordinately long time to acquire the land. The Committee would like to be apprised of the action plan drawn for early construction of the PBK and the time frame for completion of the project.

20.	8.4	The Committee are concerned to note that even after three years of its creation, the Ministry is still without a minimum support staff. The Committee feel that in the absence of the require staff, the Ministry may not be able to discharge its mandate. Many schemes/projects announced are yet to be implemented. The Committee regret to note that the Ministry still does not have any cadre staff of its own. The Committee, therefore, feel that MOIA should continue its efforts to build its own and adequate cadre of staff.
21.	8.7	The Committee would like to be informed of the time frame stipulated, if any, for setting up Overseas Indian Centres. Needless to say, the setting up of such Centres will go a long way to establish regular link and build goodwill between India, the Indian diaspora and the countries of their residence.



## Annexure-I

### YEAR-WISE DETAILS OF PRIVATE REMITTANCES FROM THE YEAR 2001-2005

(vide para 2.3 of the Report)

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>In US \$ million</u>	<u>In Rs. Crore</u>
2000-2001	12,873	58,756
2001-2002	12,125	57,821
2002-2003	14,807	71,642
2003-2004	18,885	86,764
2004-2005	14,494	66,861
2005-2006**	12,043	52,563
Upto 0.09.2005.		

## Annexure-II

**YEAR-WISE INFORMATION REGARDING NUMBER OF WORKERS WHO WERE  
GIVEN EMIGRATION CLEARANCE FOR CONTRACTUAL EMPLOYMENT**  
(vide para 2.20 of the Report)

Year	No. of workers (in lakhs)
2001	2.79
2002	3.68
2003	4.66
2004	4.75
2005	5.49

## Annexure-III

### DISTRIBUTION OF ANNUAL LABOUR OUTFLOWS FROM INDIA BY DESTINATION

(vide para 2.20 of the Report)

Sl. No.	Country	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
1.	U. A. E.	53673	95034	143804	175262	194412
2.	Saudi Arabia	78048	99453	121431	123522	99879
3.	Kuwait	39751	4859	54434	52064	39124
4.	Oman	30985	41209	36816	33275	40931
5.	Malaysia	6131	10512	26898	31464	71041
6.	Bahrain	16382	20807	24778	22980	30060
7.	Qatar	13829	12596	14251	16325	50222
8.	Mauritius	--	--	--	3544	1965
9.	Maldives	--	--	--	3233	3423
10.	Jordan	--	--	--	2576	1851
	Others	39865	83193	44044	10715	15945
	TOTAL	278664	367663	466456	474960	548853

## ANNEXURE IV

### STATE-WISE FIGURES OF WORKERS GRANTED EMIGRATION CLEARANCE/ECNR ENDORSEMENT DURING THE YEARS 2001-2005

(vide para 2.20 of the Report)

S. No.	State	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
1	Andaman&Nicobar	0	2	9	29	5
2	Andhra Pradesh	37,331	38,417	65,971	72,580	48,498
3	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	61	73	0
4	Assam	1,575	2,666	2298	2,695	669
5	Bihar	9,711	19,222	17,104	21,812	9,366
6	Chandigarh	2,435	2,813	2,374	2,405	807
7	Chhattisgarh	-	0	588	580	807
8	Delhi	3,183	4,018	6,513	6,052	6,024
9	Goa	2,255	3,545	3,494	7,053	1,627
10	Gujarat	10,294	11,925	17,012	22,218	49,923
11	Haryana	154	424	1,246	1,267	2,313
12	Himachal Pradesh	116	1,724	1,690	1,506	762
13	Jammu & Kashmir	1,366	1,323	42	1,944	486
14	Jharkhand	-	0	1,779	919	974
15	Karnataka	10,095	14,061	22,641	19,237	75,384
16	Kerala	61,548	81,950	92,044	63,512	1,25,075
17	Madhya Pradesh	5,035	7,411	10,651	8,888	5,312
18	Maharashtra	22,713	25,477	29,350	28,670	29,289
19	Manipur	0	2	50	29	0
20	Meghalaya	0	0	1	0	0
21	Mizoram	0	0	81	38	0
22	Nagaland	0	1	54	46	0
23	Orissa	3,014	1,742	5,370	6,999	1,258
24	Others	7	0	0	0	24
25	Pondichery	21	21	24	560	222
26	Punjab	12,422	19,638	24,963	25,302	24,088
27	Rajasthan	14,993	23,254	37,693	35,108	21,899
28	Sikkim	3	16	3	0	0

29	Tamil Nadu	61,649	79,165	89,464	1,08,964	1,17,050
30	Tripura	2	1,114	4	2	1
31	Uttar Pradesh	13,912	19,288	24,854	27,428	22,558
32	Uttaranchal	-	106	122	58	137
33.	West Bengal	4,830	8,338	8,906	8,986	5,102
Total		2,78,664	3,67,663	4,66,456	4,74,960	5,48,853

Source: Offices of the Protectors of Emigrants

**COUNTRY-WISE BREAK-UP OF BLACKLISTED FOREIGN  
EMPLOYERS LIST (PAC)**  
(vide para 2.28 of the Report)

<b>SL.NO.</b>	<b>NAME OF THE COUNTRY</b>	<b>NO. OF FOREIGN EMPLOYERS PLACED IN PAC</b>
1.	<b>AZERBAIJAN</b>	<b>1</b>
2.	<b>BAHRAIN</b>	<b>49</b>
3.	<b>BRUNEI</b>	<b>2</b>
4.	<b>JORDAN</b>	<b>7</b>
5.	<b>KENYA</b>	<b>4</b>
6.	<b>KUWAIT</b>	<b>16</b>
7.	<b>LIBYA</b>	<b>2</b>
8.	<b>MALAYSIA</b>	<b>122</b>
9.	<b>MALTA</b>	<b>2</b>
10.	<b>MAURITIUS</b>	<b>1</b>
11.	<b>OMAN</b>	<b>7</b>
12.	<b>QATAR</b>	<b>16</b>
13.	<b>SAUDI ARABIA</b>	<b>54</b>
14.	<b>UGANDA</b>	<b>2</b>
15.	<b>UKRAINE</b>	<b>10</b>
16.	<b>UNITED ARAB EMIRATES</b>	<b>13</b>
17.	<b>YEMEN</b>	<b>2</b>
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>310</b>

## AZHERBAIJAN

1. CASPIANPETROLEUM PROJECT [\[Edit\]](#)  
BAKU Azerbaijan

## BAHRAIN

1. ABC Bahrin
2. LIGHT STYLE GARMENT  
BAHRIN BHRIN Bahrin
3. LIGHT STYLE GARMENT  
Bahrin
4. M/S BINIL MECHNICAL & CIVIL CONTRACTING  
Bahrin
5. M/S AL HAMAD CONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT CO.,  
WLL. PO BOX 1125, MANANMA, BHRIN
6. M/S SPECTRUM BUILDERS  
PO BOX 20024, BHRIN
7. KINGDOM TOWERS BUILDING CONST.,  
PO BOX 30993
8. M/S FAIRMECH W.L.L.,  
PO 54108, BHRIN
9. M/S AL KHAJAH EST.,  
P.O. BOX NO. 5042, BHRIN
10. M/S DOWN TOWN CONST. CO.  
P.O. BOX NO. 26312
11. M/S ROBODH CONTRACTING EXT.,  
P.O. BOX 26228
12. M/S AWAL REFRIGERATION AND AIRCONDITIONING  
P.O. BOX 955,
13. M/S AL DAHRANI CONST.,  
P.O. BOX NO. 5763
14. M/S BINIL MECHANICAL CONTRACTING  
BAHRIN
15. M/S SATTAR TRADING  
P.O. BOX NO. 519
16. M/S CONSOLIDATED CONTRACTORS CO.,  
P.O. BOX 583
17. WAQIF GARAGE  
BAHRIN
18. M/S ABDULLA AHMED NASS  
PO.O. BOX 669
19. M/S A.A.A. HOMES  
P.O. BOX 3119
20. M/S KINGDOM GROUP OF COMPANIES  
BAHRIN

21.	M/S MASTER CONSTRUCTION P.O. BOX NO. 15122
22.	M/S GRANDIUM CONSULTANTS WLL. P.O. BOX NO. 3201
23.	M/S ZAEDON BUILDING CONSTRUCTION P.O. BOX NO. 50063
24.	M/S EBRAHIM ABDUL AAL GROUP P.O. BOX 20418, MANAMA, BHRIN
25.	M/S GEODATA, 803, DIPLOMAT TOWER, DIPLOMATIC AREA, MANAMA BAHRIN
26.	M/S FIVE STAR EST FOR CONSTRUCTION BAHRIN
27.	M/S CONNECTION CONTRACTING CO., WLL
28.	AL ASAIL CONSTRUCTION, BAHRIN
29.	M/S ROYAL TOWERS CONSTRUCTIONS BAHRIN
30.	M/S MAJEED ABDULLA HASAN AL MUTAWEH BAHRIN
31.	M/S AL MANAZEL WORKERS SERVICES, BAHRIN
32.	M/S AL ABRAJ CARPENTARY WORKSHOP BAHRIN
33.	M/S MALUK BUILDING CONSTRUCTION, BAHRIN
34.	M/S MODERN CRAFT BAHRIN
35.	M/S AL RABHA CONTRACTING EST. BAHRIN
36.	M/S RELITY CONSTRUCTION CO., WLL BAHRIN
37.	M/S AL BENJERY LADIES TRAINING BAHRIN
38.	M/S ALTAF CONSTRUCTION CO., BAHRIN
39.	M/S M.S.C. CONSTRUCTION S.P.C. BAHRIN
40.	M/S S. PROJECTS CONSTRUCT BAHRIN
41.	M/S LEGEND CONTRACTING CO., BAHRIN



42.	M/S HASSAN ABDUL MAJEED ABDUL HASSAIN AL SATTI ESTAB. BAHRIN
43.	M/S TRANS WORD INTERNET BAHRIN
44.	M/S S.A. PROJECTS CONSTRUCT BAHRIN
45.	M/S SHAIK ABDUL KARIM MOHAMMED AL ZEKRI ESTABLISHMENT BAHRIN
46.	M/S BABLAH CONTRACTING BAHRAIN
47.	M/S AL DAWOOD CONTRACTING EST. BAHRIN
48.	M/S FAHAD KHALID ISMAIL ALALAWI ESTABLISHMENT BAHRIN
49.	M/S SALEH ABDUL KARIM MOHAMMED ALZEKRI EST. BAHRIN

## BRUNEI

1.	M/S RBJ INDUSTRIES brunei
2.	RAJA ISTERI PENIGIVAN ANAK SAHIBA HOSPITAL, brunei

## JORDAN

1.	JERUSALEM FACTORY FOR CAN BNOXES CO AMMAN Jordan
2.	LAMA GARMENT FACTORY, IRBID JORDAN IRBID, JORDAN Jordan
3.	M/S AL SHTIEA BUREAU OF CONST SERVICES AMAN Jordan
4.	M/S PANORMA/RELIANCE GARMENT INDUSTRY 55, QIZ, AL DULYAL ZARQA, AMMAN, JORDAN
5.	M/S UNITED GARMENT CO. PVT. LTD. JORDAN
6.	THE 4 CATERING COMPANY Jordan
7.	UNITED GARMENT CO. PVT. LTD. JORDAN

## KENYA

1.	M/S INDUSTRIAL PLANT LTD. NAIROBI KENYA KENYA
2.	MACK CONSTRUCTION COMPANY P.O.BOX 2755 NAKURU, KENYA
3.	OPTICA KENYA LTD. NAIROBI KENYA

4. RICHFIELD ENG. LTD.  
NAIROBI Kenya

## KUWAIT

1. AL ATEEQI COMPANY  
POBOX NO.5646, SAFAT, CODE NO.13057 KUWAIT
2. AL BLASEM GENL TRADING & CONST. CO.  
Kuwait
3. AL WELAYA TRAVEL TOURISM  
Kuwait
4. AL-TAN GENER TRAD&CONT. AND mANTECHSERV  
ICES GROUP SAFAT Kuwait
5. ASAHI GENL TRADING & CONTRACCO.  
KUWAIT
6. FINESCO INTERNATIONAL TRDG.& CONTRTG.CO  
KUWAIT
7. FIRST KUWAITI COMPANY  
KUWAIT
8. GERSEN GENRAL TRAD& CONT. CO.  
KUWAIT
9. GHAZWAN TRADING & CONTRACTING CO.  
KUWAIT
10. GOLDEN SHAHIN GROUP OF COMPANIES  
KUWAIT
11. GULF INTERNATIONAL CONTRACTING CO.  
Kuwait
12. KUWAIT AND GULF LINK TRANSPORT  
KUWAIT
13. M/S FIRST PROJECTS GENERAL TRADING & CONTRACTING CO., PO BOX NO.  
47027, FAHAHEEL, KUWAIT FAHAHEEL Kuwait
14. M/S SAAD MASHOOD AGENCY  
JLEEB ALSHUWAIKH, AYYED AYYAD COMPLEX, FIRST FLOOR, OFFICE NO.22,  
KUWAIT
15. PEARAL CATERING SERV.  
KUWAIT
16. RIC COOLEX REFRIDGERATION INDUSTRIES CO  
SHWWAK KUWAIT,PO BOX NO.2261 SAFAT KUWAIT

## LIBYA

1. AL-SHEHAB CO-MISUARTA,  
Libya
2. ORGANISATION OF NAHAR AL HAYAH FOR CONST  
RUCTION AND INVESTMENT TRIPOLI Libya

## MALAYSIA

1. ACTION op RENOUNED  
NO. 198, LEVEL 3, JALAN TUN SAMBANTHAN, BRICKFIELDS, 50470 KUALA LUMPUR KUALA LUMPUR Malaysia
2. AKESORI SDN, BHD NO. 35, LENGKONG RISHAH, 1, KAWASAN PERINDUSTRIAN SILLBIN, 30100 IPOH, PERAK Malaysia
3. ANDALAS MEDICAL CENTRE  
77, PERISARAN TENGGU AMPUAN RIHIMAH 41200 KLANG SELANGOR Malaysia
4. ARTERIAL RESOURCES SDN. BHD LOT 2353-12, JALAN KEMPAS LAMS, OFF JALAN SKUDAI, 81300 JOHOR Malaysia
5. AUSTRAL ENTERPRISES BERHAD  
24-31, JALAN SETIAWANGSA 8, TAMAN SETIAWANGSA, 54200 KUALA LUMPUR Malaysia
6. AYUB RESTORAN  
NO. 33, JALAN SUGU, TAMAN DAYA JOHOR Malaysia
7. B.W. LUCKY ENTERPRISES  
LOT 173, JALAN KAMPUNG AIR KUNING, 34000 TAIPING, PERAK PERAK Malaysia
8. BANENG INDUSTRIES SDN, BHD  
BATU 2 1/2, JALAN TRANJUNG LABOH, 83000 BATU PAHAT, JOHOR Malaysia
9. BERESTU ENTERPRISE SDN BHD  
NO.16, JALAN 9, AMPANG JAYA, 68000 AMPAN SELANGOR MALAYSIA
10. BERESTU ENTERPRISE SDN. BHD. KLANG,  
SELANGOR Malaysia
11. BIO AXIS SDN. BHD NO. 6A LORONG ARA KIRI 3, LUCKY GARDEN BANGSAR,  
59000 KUALA LUMPUR Malaysia
12. BOON KOON VEHICLES INDUSTRIES SDN. BHD  
1177 JALAN DATO KERAMAT, 14300 NIBONG TEBAL, SEBARANG PERAL SELATAN, PALAU PINANG MALAYSIA
13. CHINWELL FASTNERS CO. SDN. BHD.  
NO. 1583 MK 11, LORONG PERUSAHAAN UTAMA 1, BUKIT TENGAH INDUSTRIAL PARK, 14000 BUKIT MERTA JAM, PENANG Malaysia
14. CLASSIC ADVANTAGE HOSTEL AND CANTEEN  
JOHAR JOHAR Malaysia
15. COSMO ENGINEERING SDN, BHD  
30, JLN, TRAMING 4, TMN, TAMING JAYA JLN BELAKONG, SERI KEMBANGAN, SELANGOR MALAYSIA
16. DATABUDI ENGINEERING SDN BHD  
RON YING/MR. MASOOD HOSSAIN/GANESAN 41-A, JALAN SS. 19/6, 47500 SUBANG JAYA MALAYSIA
17. DIGITAL CONSTRUCTION SDN BHD  
NO. 14-A, JLN. SG. 3/2, TAMAN SRI GOMBAK BATU CAVES, SELGANGOR MALAYSIA
18. DIGITAL CONTINENTAL

NO. 32, JALAN SS 10/6C, 47500 SUBANG JAYA SELANGOR,  
MALAYSIA

19. DIGITAL POWER PROJECTS SDN. BHD  
NO. 44-A, JLN. 1/19 PETALLNG JAYA, 46000 SELANGOR, MALAYSIA
20. DURGA CHARITABALE TRUST BERDAFFER  
K. TRENGGANU, TRENGGANU, SRI ARUMUGHA VINAYAGAR TEMPLE, NO. 9  
SG., TUAH BATU CAVES, SELANGOR MALAYSIA
21. EMINENT CAPITAL SDN. BHD  
LEVEL 32, MENARA SHAHZAN INSAS, 30, JALAN SULTAN ISMAIL, 50520 KUALA  
LUMPUR KUALA LUMPUR Malaysia
22. EURO PRESTASL SDN. BHD  
48-2, 2ND FLOOR, JALAN 1/27F SECTION C-7 PUSAT BANDAR, WANGSA MAJU,  
53300 KUALA LUMPUR Malaysia
23. EUROSA FURNITURE (M) SDN. BHD  
LOT 334, OFF JALAN HOSPITAL SUNGAL BULOH 47000 SUNGAL BULOH  
SELANGOR SELANGOR Malaysia
24. EXCEL MOULD MANUFACTURING SDN. BHD  
NO. 84, SUBANG LIGHT INDUSTRIAL PARK, BLOCK E, LOT 546 OFF JALAN SS  
13/AK 4750 PETALING JAYA SELANGOR Malaysia
25. F.W. FURNITURE SDN, BHD  
8, JALAN 1/4, KWS. PERINDUSTRIAN PENGKALAN 2, FASA 1, 31550 PUSING  
PERAK Malaysia
26. FUDEX RUBBER PRODUCTS (M) SDN, BHD  
JA 9158, JASIN INDUSTRIAL PARK, 77000 JASIN MELAKA MELAKA Malaysia
27. G.K.K. IMPORT EXPORT SDN. BHD.  
NO. 21, JALAN DATO HAMZAH, 41000 KLANG SELANGOR Malaysia
28. GALLANT ELECTRONIC CO. (M) SDN, BHD  
LOT 1899 BATU 13, JT BALAKONG 43300 SERI KEMBANGAN, SELANGOR  
SELANGOR Malaysia
29. GARDEN CITY HOTEL SDN, BHD  
NO. 213, & 214, JALAN BUNUS OFF JALAN MASJID INDIA, 50100. KUALA  
LUMPUR Malaysia
30. GOPAL CONSTRUCTIONS IM) SDN. BHD  
2634, JLN. SIMPANG KUKUT, PORT DICKSON, N. SEMBILAN Malaysia
31. GRACEFUL TRANSFORMERS SDN. BHD  
NO. 202, BATU KG, TOK MUDA, JALAN KAPAR, 42200 KALANG SELANGOR  
Malaysia
32. GRADO OPNE SDN, BHD  
NO. 45E, 5TH FLOOR, BANGUNAN BANGSA RIA JALAN MAAROF, KLANG,  
SELANGOR Malaysia
33. GREATPAC SDN. BHD  
JASA EXPRESS, LOT 2222/2223 JALAN HOSPITAL, SUNGAL BULOH  
INDUSTRIAL AREA, 47000 SELANGOR Malaysia
34. HANORA SDH. BHD  
265 A. JLN. MAHKOTA. TMN. MALURI. CHERAS 55100 KUALA LUMPUR

- Malaysia
35. HOTLINE WOODEN FURNITURE SDN, BHD  
LOT NO. 9, JALAN 7 KAWASAN PERUSAHAAN CHERAS JAYA, BATU 9, JALAN  
BALAKONG CHERAS, 43200 SELANGOR Malaysia
  36. HYLEX APPARELS JALAN  
KUALA LUMPUR Malaysia
  37. HYPER SPEED (M) SDN, BHD  
NO. 1, JAL 16/13C, SECTION 16 SHAH ALAM & NO. 27-A, JALAN TUN  
SAMBANTHAN, 4, BRICKFIELDS, KUALA LUMPUR Malaysia
  38. HYTEX APPARELS SDN, BHD  
LOT 25, JALAN E1/5, KAWASAN PERINDUSTRIA N TAMAN EHSAN, PETI SURAT  
NO. 6, KEPONG 52100 KUALA LUMPUR Malaysia
  39. IDEAL SKILLS (M) SDN, BHD  
61-A, JALAN SG. 3/1, PUSAT BANDAR SRI GOMBAK, 68000 GOMBAK, KUALA  
LUMPUR Malaysia
  40. INSTANT GLORY SDN. BHD  
MEGAN PHILEO AVENUE, SUITE B-17-7, NO. 12, JALAN YAP KWAN SENG,  
MALAYSIA
  41. INTISARI BAKERY  
LOT 1328, JALAN 11, KG. BARU AMPANG TAMBAHAN AMPANG Malaysia
  42. IVORY PEARL SDN, BHD  
LOT 5, PERISIARAN PERINDUSTRIAN KANTHAN 5, ESTEL PERINDUSTRIAK  
KANTHAN 31200 CHEMOR PERAK Malaysia
  43. J.M.I. ENTERPRISES  
15-3-08, SRI JOHOR FLAT, 21/2 MILES CHER A 56000 KUALA LUMPUR  
Malaysia
  44. JOOLEN ENTERPRISES SDN. BHD  
NO. 3B, LORONG BUKIT KUDA, OFF JALAN BATU TIGA LAMA, 41300 SELANGOR  
Malaysia
  45. JOVA INDUSTRIES SDN, BHD  
LOT 10, LORONG PERUSAHAAN 4A, KULIN INDUSTRY ESTATE, KULIM KEDAH  
Malaysia
  46. JUST SECES,  
LOT 2353-12, JALAN KEMPAS LAMA, OFF JALAN SKUDAI, 81300 JOHOR  
Malaysia
  47. K. ARGO FARM PRODUCTS ENTERPRISES  
NO. 30, TAMAN SAUJANA, BATU GAJAH PERAK Malaysia
  48. KERIS VIJAYA SDN BHD  
Malaysia
  49. L.Y.K. CLEANING SERVICES SDN. BHD  
101B MAIN STREET AMPANG, AMPANG, 68000 SELANGOR Malaysia
  50. LAL QUILLA RESTAURANT SDN. BHD  
NO. 9, & A, PERISIARAN ARA KIRI, TAMAN LUCKY BANGSAR, 59100 KUALA  
LUMPUR Malaysia

51. LEE SENG POTTERY SDN, BHD  
LOT 81, PLOT 115728, JLN. CERAMIC CHEPR, 11/11 CHEMOR, PERAK Malaysia
52. LIAN SENG WELDING SHOP  
MCLD PIASAU ROAD, P.O. BOX 669, 98007 MIRI SARAWAK Malaysia
53. M.G.M. CATERER  
NO. 316, JLN. 24/39, TMN. PETALING KEPONG BARU, KUALA LUMPUR  
Malaysia
54. MACLEAN SERVICES SDN, BHD  
384, JALAN 5/59 TAMAN PETALING 46000 PETALING JAYA SELANGOR  
Malaysia
55. MALINDO MULTI-RESOURCES SDN. BHD  
7A, JALAN TANDOK, OFF JALAN MAAROF, BANGSAR 59000 KUALA LUMPUR  
Malaysia
56. MAN CHIN LEE POTERY WORKS  
LOT 65360 BATU 5, GOPENG, TO BATU GAJAH, PERAK Malaysia
57. MANJAMAS TIMES SDN, BHD  
4, 2ND FLOOR JLN. 1/128, HAPPY GARDEN 58200 KUALA LUMPUR Malaysia
58. MAXLIN GARMENTS SDN, BHD  
LOT 4979, BATU 2 1/2, JALAN TANJUNG LAHOBH 83000 BATU PAHAT, JOHORE  
Malaysia
59. MEGA JUMBO PORT SERVICES SDN, BHD  
5211-C 3RD FLOOR, PERISIARAN RAJA MUDA MUSA, 42000 PORT KLANG  
SELANGOR Malaysia
60. METAL WAY FURNITURE INDUSTRIES (M) SDN.  
AL-283, JALAN KAMPUNG BARU, SUNGAI BULOH SELANGOR Malaysia
61. MODERN PLANING  
LOT 2354-6, JALAN KEMPAS LAMA, 81300 SKUDAL, BAHRU JOHOR Malaysia
62. MOHANA RESTORAN  
NO. 119, JALAN TUANKU KELANA KLANG Malaysia
63. MR. MOORTHY  
A/1, MUTHU, 1C NO. 630724-10-5064, PNK ADVANCE ENTERPRISES, NO. 26-A  
JALAN 17/23, SECTION 17, SHAH ALAM SELANGOR Malaysia
64. NGAL CHEONG METAL INDUSTRIES SDN. BHD  
LOT 41730 BATU 14, JALAN PUCHONG 47100 PUCHONG SELANGOR Malaysia
65. OMEGA SEMICONDUCTORS SDN, BHD  
8760, LOT 8, BATU BERENDAM FTZ, PHASE III, 75350 MELAKA MELAKA  
Malaysia
66. OZ-X-NET SDN, BHD  
15-3A, UOA, II JALAN PINANG 50450 KUALA LUMPUR Malaysia
67. PERAI COATINGS (M) SDN. BHD  
4, JLN. PADI MAHANUR 13, BANDAR BARU UDA, JOHOR BARU Malaysia
68. PINE-JATI CORPORATION SDN. BHD  
WISMA YOON CHENG, NO. 726 A-5-1A BATU 4 1/2 JLN.IPOH KUALA LUMPUR  
Malaysia

- PROMTCON ENTERPRISE SDN. BHD  
69. AL 77 SUNGAI BULOH NEW VILLAGE, 47000 SUNGAI BULOH, SELANGOR  
Malayesia
- Q  
70. 440, JALAN TALANG TAMAN PRAI, 13600 PRAL, PULAU PINANG Malayesia
- R.V. SALOON  
71. NO. 5, JALAN SARAWAK 17, KLANG SELANGOR Malayesia
- RAJESUWARI AGENCY  
72. MUNIANDI, 182, LALUAN SUGEL PARI, 7 TELUK KURIAN, 30100 IPOH,  
Malayesia
73. RAZIMCO SDN. BHD NO. 96, JALAN PINANG GADING 3, TAMAN PINANG  
GADING 70400 SEREMBAN N. SEM,NILAN Malayesia
74. RESTAURANT HOUSE OF INDIA  
61, GROUND FLOOR, JALAN TELUK SISEK, 25000 KUANTAN PAHANG Malayesia
- RESTORAN AKBAR SHAH  
75. 26 & 28A, PERSIARAN ARA KIRI, LUCKY GARDEN, 59100 KUALA LUMPUR  
Malayesia
76. RESTORAN EHSAN  
NO. 74, JALAN YANG KALSON, 30250 IPHON PERAK Malayesia
- RESTORAN JAYA HARI VILAS  
77. NO. 88, JALAN DATO DAGANG, KUALA PILAH 72000 NEGERI SEMBILAN,  
Malayesia
- RESTORAN KAMPUNG BAIDURI  
78. NO. 11, JALAN PULAU KEMPAS 28/3, TAMAN ALALM MEGAH, 40000 SHAH  
ALAM SELANGOR Malayesia
79. RESTORAN NASI KANDAR  
NO. 50, LEBOH AMPANG, 50100 KUALA LUMPUR Malayesia
- RESTORAN WANGSA UKAY  
80. NO. 2, WANGSA 2, BUKIT ANTARANBANGSA 68000 JALAN ULU KLANG,  
SELANGOR Malayesia
- RHODEN (M) SDN. BHD  
81. LOT. 1, JALAN 2, NORTH KLANG STRALTS, TA WANESE INDUSTRIAL PARK,  
42000 PORT KLANG SELANGOR Malayesia
- S&L DESIGN PLANNER  
82. 50-A, JLN. TUN MOHD FUAD 1, TMN. TUN DR. ISMAIL 60000 KUALA LUMPUR  
Malayesia
83. S.J. MEDICAL PRODUCTS (M) SDN, BHD  
LOT 723, BATU 5 1/2, JALAN KAPAR 42100 KLANG, SELANGOR Malayesia
84. SALURAN PERSONA SDN. BHD  
36-B, 2ND FLOOR, JLN. SS 15/8, SUBANG JAYA SELANGOR Malayesia
85. SAMPOORNA CURRY HOUSE  
262, JALAN TUN SAMBANTHAN 50470 KUALA LUMPUR Malayesia
86. SAN HIN LOONG ENGINEERING WORKS SDN, BHD  
PLO 100, BT. PERINDUSTRIAN JALAN, GENUNANG, 85000 SEGAMAT JOHOR  
Malayesia

87. SASA-AR ENTERPRISE SDN, BHD  
NO. 46, JALAN PBS 14/3, TAMAN PERINDUSTRIAN BUKIT SERDANG, 23300  
SERI KEMBANGAN SELANGOR Malaysia
88. SIGNIVEST INDUSTRIES SDN. BHD  
LOT 788, JALAN TELUK MENGKUONG, 42500 TELUK PUNGLIMAGORAND,  
KUALA LANGAT, SELA SELANGOR, DAUL EHSAN, Malaysia
89. SIM TEE CHUNG SDN, BHD  
LOT 2439, DYNASTY CENTRE, MIRI BINTULU ROAD, MIRI, SARAWAK MALAYSIA  
Malaysia
90. SIMMAH LIVESTOCKS SDN, BHD  
AG5730, ALOR GAJAH INDUSTRIAL ESTATE 78000 ALOR GAJAH, MELAKA  
Malaysia
91. SION HEN SDN, BHD  
LOT 93, PARIT BUNTAR, INDUSTRIAL ESTATE, PARIT BUNTAR, PERAK  
Malaysia
92. SIVAPERUMAL CONSTRUCTOR  
POWER LINE, NO. 9, TAMAN CIVIL, 35500 BIDOR, IPOH, MALAYUSIA, SUB  
CONTRACTOR FOR SIM TREE CHUNG SDNN. BHD MALAYSIA
93. SMART GLOVE SDN, BHD  
LOT 6487, BATU 5 3/4, SEMENTA JALAN KAPAR, 42100 KLANG SELANGOR  
Malaysia
94. SOLID AUDIO SDN, BHD  
1650, MK, 13, JURU ESTATE, BUKTI MERTA JAM, 14000 PULAU PINANG PINANG  
Malaysia
95. SOON LEE ENTERPRISES  
17-A, TMN. TENGKU MALIK, JLN. SCUDAL JOHOR Malaysia
96. SOUTH ISLAND GARMENTS SDN. BHD  
2468, SOLOK PERUSAHAAN DUA, KAWASAN PERUSAHAAN PERAL, 13600 PRAL,  
PENANG PENANG Malaysia
97. SREE JAYAM CURRY HOUSE  
NO. 7, JALAN HELANG 13, BANDAR OCHONG JAYA, 47000 PUCHONG,  
SELANGOR Malaysia
98. SRI PURVANESHWARAN RESTORAN  
NO. 40, JALAN KEMUJA, OFF JALAN BANGSAR, 59000 KUALA LUMPUR  
Malaysia
99. SRI TAMA ENTERPRISE  
NO. 20-A, JALAN CEMPAKA, 81750 JOHOR Malaysia
100. STEP FURNITURE MANUFACTURER SDN. HD  
LOT NO. 102-103, JALAN PERUSAHAAN LAMA TAMAN PERINDUSTRIAN  
MAHKOTA BEHRANG 63700 SELANGOR Malaysia
101. STEVIC PRECISION MOUNLDING CO.  
LOT 39, JIN. TAM MING 4, RAM MING JAYA INDUSTRIAL ESTATE, 43300 SERI  
KEMBANGAN SELANGOR Malaysia
102. SUKWON IDCHE ENGINEERING SDN. BHD  
1080-1. TINGKAT 2. JL. SULTAN SULAIMAN. 20000 KUALA TERENGGANU.



- TERENGGANU Malaysia
- SWARGA ENTERPRISES SDN. BHD
103. NO. 1506, 1ST FLOOR, JALAN RASAH, 70300 SEREMHAN, N. SEMBILAN  
Malaysia
- TATEAMA AUTO MACHINE CO.,(M) SDN. BHD
104. LOT 2, JALAN PELABUR, 23/1, SEKSYEN 23, 40300 SHAH ALAM SELANGOR  
Malaysia
- TETRACON ENGINEERING SDN. BHD
105. LOT 106 & 110, RAWANG INTEGRATED INDUSTRIAL PARK, 48000 RAWANG  
SELANGOR Malaysia
- THIRU SANDALWOOD SDN. BHD
106. LOT 6537, BATU 6, OFF JALAN KAPAR, P.O. BOX. 125, KLANG SELANGOR  
Malaysia
- TIARATAN INDUSTRIES SDN. BHD
107. NO. 20, JALAN NAGIRI-1, VAIDOR LIGHT INDUSTRIAL ESTATE, 14200 SUNGAI  
BAKAP PENANG Malaysia
- TIMES OFFSET (M) SDN. BHD
108. BANGUNAN TIMES PUBLISHING, LOT 46, SELANGOR HI TECH INDUSTRIAL  
PARK, BATU CAVES, SELGANGOR Malaysia
- TOKYO ALUMI MFG.(M) SDN. BHD
109. OT 28, JALAN LADA HITAM, SECTION 16/12, 40000 SHAH ALAM SELANGOR  
Malaysia
- TOMMILINSON COLLECTION SDN. BHD.
110. B1, WISMA TOMILINSON, ONE AMPANG BUSINES AVENUE, JIN AMPANG  
UTAMA, 1/2, 68000 AMPANG JAYA, KUALA LUMPUR Malaysia
- TONG HENG FARMING & TRADING CO.
111. NO.707, PADANG TEMUSU, 08000 SUNGAI PETANI, KEDAH Malaysia
- TONG YONG METAL SDN. BHD.
112. LOT 5781 & 5782, TAMAN SELAMAT, ALMA, 14000 BUKIT MERTAJAM PENANG  
Malaysia
- TRANSFAME SDN. BHD.,
113. 1, TMM. TUN DR.ISMALL, KUALA LUMPUR Malaysia
- triple j,
114. TRIPLE J,(MR.GURUNATHAN@NATHAN@ZALNAL@JA YGURU),(a)4-B JLN  
WATAN4, TMM SRI WATAN, KL (B) TRIPPLE J CUSTOMER SERVICES PROMPT  
BLDG.JLN SULTAN KL Malaysia
- TUCK SING ENGRG. & CONS.
115. LOT 9-102, KAWASAN PERINDUSTRIAN SEMAMBU 24550 KUANTAN, PAHANG  
Malaysia
- TWIN FURNITURE MANUFACTURER SDN BHD
116. LOT 9-102 KAWASAN PERINDUSTRIAN SEMAMBU KAUNTAN PAHANG Malaysia
- UNITED INDUSTRIES SDN BHD.
117. BANGUNANUNITED INDUSTRIES, 5 -1/2,MI LES,JALAN MERU,41050 KALANG,  
SELANGOR SELANGOR Malaysia
118. UNITED SANOH INDUSTRIES SDN. BHD.  
5 1/2 MILES, JALAN MERU, 41050 KLANG SELANGOR Malaysia

- UNR TOOLING SYSTEM SDN. BHD.  
 119. LOT NO. ALP 12, 5TH MILE, JALAN INJAP 34/4, JALAN BUKIT KEMUNING,  
 KLANG SELANGOR Malaysia
- WOODLANDER WOOD PRODUCTS SDN. BHD.,  
 120. LOT 266, BATUU 221/2, SUNGAI LALANG, 43500 SEMENYIH, SELANGOR  
 Malaysia
- WRP ASIA PACIFIC BHD.,  
 121. LOT 1, JLN 3, KAWASAN PERUSAHAAN, BANDAR BARU SALAK TINGGI, 43900  
 SEPANG Malaysia
- YE CHIU METAL SMELTING BERHAD  
 122. LOT 5781 & 5782, TAMAN SELAMAT, ALMA, 14000 BUKIT MERTAJAM PENANG  
 Malaysia

## MALTA

- |    |                          |
|----|--------------------------|
| 1. | M/S ALBERTA<br>MALTA     |
| 2. | M/S INCCO<br>MALTA Malta |

## MAURITIUS

- |    |                                       |
|----|---------------------------------------|
| 1. | SWET & SUN LTD. MAUTIOUS<br>Mauritius |
|----|---------------------------------------|

## OMAN

- |    |  |
|----|--|
| 1. | AL-DAHLEJ MANPOWER AGENCY<br>AL KHUWAI, SULTANAT OF OMAN |
| 2. | DARUISH-AST LLC,<br>Muscat Oman                          |
| 3. | DARWISH AST LIC<br>MUSCAT Oman                           |
| 4. | MUSCAT INDIAN CO. LTD.<br>OMAN                           |
| 5. | MUSCAT INDUSTRIES CO. LTD.<br>Oman                       |
| 6. | SILVER SANDS HOTEL<br>WADI KABIR, MUSCAT OMAN            |
| 7. | SINGH AND COMPANY<br>PO BOX NO.2138,PC 111,CPO SEEB OMAN |

## QATAR

- |    |  |
|----|--|
| 1. | AJJAJ ENGINEERING CO.<br>P.O. BOX 7407, DOHA Qatar |
| 2. | AKC CONTRACTING AND SUPPLY                         |

	Qatar
3.	AL OBAITAY CONTRATING CO. Qatar
4.	AL-DARWESH ENGG COMPANY DOHA Qatar
5.	AL-SAIF CONSTR & BUI Qatar
6.	AL-SARH TRADING CONT.CO. Qatar
7.	AMLON LTD. Qatar
8.	ASIAN TRADING & CONTRACTING CO. Qatar
9.	CANDLE TRADING & CONTING CO. Qatar
10.	CITY TRADING & CONTING CO. Qatar
11.	FIRST TOUCH TRADING DOHA Qatar
12.	GEMCO DOHA Qatar
13.	INTERNATIONAL ENG. & GENL. CONST. DOHA Qatar
14.	LIBERATION GARMENTS FAC. Qatar DOHA Qatar
15.	PRESTIGE APPARELS INDUSTRY WLL DOHA Qatar
16.	WESTERN APPAREL INFA DOHA Qatar

## SAUDI ARABIA

1.	ABDULLAH AL HAMRI JUBAIL JUBAIL Saudi Arabia
2.	ABDULR Saudi Arabia
3.	AL EKHWAH EST FOR TDG JEDDAH Saudi Arabia
4.	AL FAISAL CLINIC RIYADH Saudi Arabia
5.	AL HASSAS JUBAIL Saudi Arabia
6.	AL HESAB CONGT EST RIYADH Saudi Arabia

7. AL KHAREP OPERATION COP.  
RIYADH Saudi Arabia
8. AL MUBARAZ  
JUBAIL Saudi Arabia
9. AL MUMAI GROUP  
JEDDAH Saudi Arabia
10. AL OMRAN EST  
RIYADH Saudi Arabia
11. AL REHMAN TRADE EST,  
DAMMAM DAMMAN Saudi Arabia
12. AL YEZEED CONSTRUCTION EST  
RIYADH Saudi Arabia
13. AL-COMET TRADING AND CONTG. EST.  
JUBAIL-31961 Saudi Arabia
14. AL-FAHYA EST FOR GEN. TRG & CONT.  
Saudi Arabia
15. AL-GOZAR GROUP EST.  
RIYADH Saudi Arabia
16. AL-JAREER EST FOR TRDG.  
RIYADH Saudi Arabia
17. AL-SAGRI TRDG & CONT. EST  
Saudi Arabia
18. AL-THAMER EST FOR TRADING & COMP  
PO BOX 6304, JEDDAH Saudi Arabia
19. AL-TURKI EST.  
Saudi Arabia
20. AMIRA ABDU HASSAN DAHAB EST.  
RIYADH 11311,P.O.BOX 92 DABAB ST, OPPOSITE SAUDI HOLLANDI BA RIYADH  
Saudi Arabia
21. AMIRA MEDICAL EST  
RIYADH DAHAB ST, OPPOSITE SAUDI HOLLANDI BANK RIYADH Saudi Arabia
22. ARABIAN GULF CO FOR MAINT & CONTR.  
Saudi Arabia
23. ARIFF CONSTRUCTION EST  
RIYADH RIYADH Saudi Arabia
24. AYED NASER AL-QHATARI SONS CO. AL-KHOBAR  
Saudi Arabia
25. DALLAH GROUP CO.  
JEDDAH Saudi Arabia
26. DASHEN CONTG. EST.  
Saudi Arabia
27. Deloitte  
NASIR AL MATRAP RECRUTING OFFICE, Saudi Arabia

28. FAEIH BIN MOTAIB HASAN AL SUPATHI  
RIYADH Saudi Arabia
29. HAMAS CONT. EST  
Saudi Arabia
30. KHALLED MEERA EST  
JEDDAH Saudi Arabia
31. M.AM AL KHARAFI EST.  
RIYADH Saudi Arabia
32. M/S SAAD AHEMD AL ZAHARANIPST  
ALKHOBAR ALKHOBAR Saudi Arabia
33. M/S THRIYA HAMDAD NASPER EST  
ALKHOPAR ALKHOPAR Saudi Arabia
34. MARWAN AL FAZAL TRDG EST  
RIYADH Saudi Arabia
35. MOHD. H. BABTEEN EST.  
JEDDAH Saudi Arabia
36. MOHSIN MOHAMMED AL QAHTANI  
RIYADH Saudi Arabia
37. NAIF AL SADDON EST.  
DAMMAM Saudi Arabia
38. NAJID & HIJAS DISPENSARY  
DAMMAM Saudi Arabia
39. RABYA LANDSCAPING CO.  
JUBAIL Saudi Arabia
40. REFUSE EQUIPMENT MANUF  
RIYADH Saudi Arabia
41. RUBEIAN FACTORY  
RIYADH Saudi Arabia
42. SAAD AHMAD AL-ZAHARANI EST ALKHOBAR  
Saudi Arabia
43. SAAD AHMED MOHD AL MOOBIL  
RIYADH Saudi Arabia
44. SAP GENERAL P.  
RIYADH Saudi Arabia
45. SAUDI HILLS  
P.O.BOX 30671, AL-JUBAI 31951 KSA Saudi Arabia
46. SAUDI OPERATING & MAINTENANCE CO.  
RIYADH Saudi Arabia
47. SEDER GROUP TRADING & CONT.  
P.P. BOX 8896, RIYADH Saudi Arabia
48. SHAYEA AL ALI SHAUEA AL SHAYEA  
CONTRACTING EST. RIYADH Saudi Arabia

49. SULAIMAN AL-REDAI TRDG. EST.  
RIYADH Saudi Arabia
50. TASHELET COMMERCIAL EST  
RIYADH Saudi Arabia
51. TASHELET COMMERCIAL EST.  
RIYADH ROYADH Saudi Arabia
52. TAWAIK EST.  
RIYADH Saudi Arabia
53. THIYA HA DAD NASPER EST ALKHOPAR  
Saudi Arabia
54. TOLODO COMPANY & TRADING CONTRACTING  
RIYADH Saudi Arabia

## UGANDA

1. KAPAKWATA SAWMILLS LTD,  
KAMPALA Uganda
2. M/S WHITE POWER HO TRISHUL CENTRE  
KAMPALA KAMPALA Uganda

## UKRAINE

1. AL-MAJD GENERAL MAINTAK CO.  
Ukraine
2. AL-NAJAF MARINE SHIPPING LLC  
Ukraine
3. BESCO INTERNATIONAL (LLC)  
Ukraine
4. CLEANCO TRADING IMPORTING & SERVICES  
Ukraine
5. DUBAI TRANSPORT,  
Ukraine
6. EURO EMIRATES ELECTRICAL AND MACHANICAL  
DUBAI Ukraine
7. MASOOD OIL INDUSTRIES SUPPLIES & SERVICE  
ABU-DHABI Ukraine
8. MILLENIUM SHIP TRADING CO.  
PO BOX NO.20333 DUBAI Ukraine
9. NEW CLEANING EST  
Ukraine
10. STALLION MARINE ENGG LLC  
P.O.BOX 20985 SHARJAH Ukraine

## U.A.E

1. AL MAJAD GENL. MAINTENANCE CO.

	DUBAI United Arab Emirates
2.	AL NAJAT MARINE SHIPPING LLC SHARJAH United Arab Emirates
3.	AL-KHATRI TRADING BUILDING CONTRACTING ESTABLISHMENT SHARJAH United Arab Emirates
4.	BESCO INTERNATIONAL LLC. DUBAI United Arab Emirates
5.	BIN FADHIL AL MAZROUI CONTRACTING CO. ABU DHABI ABU DHABI United Arab Emirates
6.	CLEANCO TRADING IMPORTING&SERVICES ABUDHABI United Arab Emirates
7.	EURO EMIRATES ELECTRICAL & MECH. DUBAI DUBAI United Arab Emirates
8.	HOSPITALITY CATERING & SERVICES, AL AIN UAE United Arab Emirates
9.	MILLINIUM SHIP TRADING CO. DUBAI DUBAI United Arab Emirates
10.	NEW CLEANING EST. UAE UAE UAE United Arab Emirates
11.	PRIME PROJECT INTERNATIONAL GENERAL TRAD LLC DEIRA, DUBAI, United Arab Emirates
12.	SEACOR ENVIRONMENT SERVICES MIDDLE EAST P.O. BOX NO. 3600 FUJAIRAH United Arab Emirates
13.	WEST COAST EST. ABUDHABI United Arab Emirates

## YEMEN

1.	M/S NATIONAL CO. LTD., SANNAYAMAM SANA Yamen
2.	NATIONAL CO. LTD. SANNA Yamen

## Annexure-VI

**NUMBER AND CITY-WISE BREAK-UP OF RECRUITING AGENTS IN THE  
INTERNAL WATCH LIST OF MINISTRY OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS**  
(vide para 2.28 of the Report)

Sr. No.	Registration No. Firm	Date of Registration	Registration Valid upto	Date since Under Watch
1.	2938/CHENNAI/PER/1000PLUS/3/4892/97 CLASSIC TOURS NO.5 (OLD NO.1) 4 <sup>TH</sup> STREET DR SUBBARAYAN NAGAR, KODABAKKAM	1998-12-22	2006-09-26	2006-01-27
2.	2664/CHENNAI/COM/1000PLUS/3/4436/95 SHUKLA AND ASSOCIATES PVT LTD NO.3. 52 <sup>ND</sup> STREET, 7 ANENUE ASHOK NAGAR, CHENNAI	1995-08-11	2007-08-10	2006-01-31
3.	2882/CHENNAI/PER/1000PLUS/3/4802/97 V.K. TOURS&TRAVELS 10, AZIZ MULK, 4 <sup>TH</sup> ASTREET, IST FLOOR, THOUSANDS LIGHT	1997-05-09	2006-05-03	2006-02-06
4.	3264/KER/PER/1000PLUS/1 AND3/4/5182/98 CITY LINK TRAVEL CORPORATION TC26/693, CANTONMENT ROAD BAKERY JUNCTION	2000-07-10	2008-04-09	2005-09-12
5.	4095/KER/PER/300/3/6486/03 R J INTERNATIONAL KAILASH PLAZA, PATTOM, THIRUVANANTHAPURAM	2004-06-15	2007-06-14	2004-12-09
6.	3011/KER/PER/300/3/4916/97 SALEEM INTERNATIONAL TRAVEL AND TRADE LINKS KAIRALI SHOPPING COMPLEX, AMBALATHARA	1998-03-06	2007-03-05	2005-12-09
7.	2775/KER/PER/1000PLUS/3/4347/95 SKYWAY TOURS AND TRAVELS HOTEL MAS COMPOUND OVERBRIDGE TRIVANDRUM	1996-02-07	2008-02-06	2004-12-09
8.	3389/KER/PER/1000/3/5492/2000 SUHAIL ENTERPRISES MASS TOWER, NEAR SUBJAIL	2001-06-16	2007-06-15	2005-12-16
9.	002258/KER/PART/100/3/3883/93	2000-05-19	2003-05-19	2005-04-19



	SUJINA MANPOWER CONSULTANTS TC 11/640, USHUS, NANTHANCODE TRIVANDRUM			
10.	1937/BOM/PER/1000PLUS/2AND3/4/3416/92/93 ARABIAN SERVICES COMPANY 107, DALAMAL CHAMBERS, 29, NEWNEW MARINE LINES	1993-03-18	2007-12-18	2005-03-04
11.	352/BOM/PER/1000PLUS/3/206/84 OMAN AGENCIES EMBASSY CENTRE, 9 <sup>TH</sup> FLOOR, OFFICE NO 1, 207 BACK BAY RECLAMATION, NARIMAN POINT	1984-06-03	2006-06-02	2006-03-24
12.	3317/MUM/PER/300/3/5408/2000 TRADEMEN GARMENTS BLDG NO. 15, UNIT NO.603, FISHERMAN COLONY, OPP. ST. XAVIER'S TECHNICAL COLLEGE, MAHIM WEST	2000-11-03	2006-11-02	2006-07-13
13.	886/DEL/PER/1000/3/4132/94 GEMINI VETERANS GLOBAL PLACEMENTS FA-36, VISHAL ENCLAVE, RAJOURI GARDEN	2003-10-23	2011-06-30	2006-07-17
14.	3274/DEL/PER/300/3/5443/2000 MILLENIUM MANPOWER CONSULTANTS J-21, NEAR SHAKTI MANDIR MAIN MARKET, RAJOURI GARDEN	2000-08-04	2011-08-03	2006-07-17
15.	4156/DEL/PER/300/3/5555/2001/ SHAMBROS 950/3, 3 <sup>RD</sup> FLORR, NAIWALA KAROL BAGH			

